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VOLUMO V CHICAGO MARTO MCMIX NUMERO II

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Dr. Elmer E. Haynes, Box 484, Lewis, Kansas, has been appointed Secretary of the Southwestern Division, and all in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas, should correspond with him with a view to organizing.

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J. D. Hailman, Pittsburg, Pa.
Miss Mayme French, Anaconda, Mont.
Miss Bertha E. Ware, Anaconda, Mont.
D. Samuel Kolston, Ingram, Pa.

OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS

To the "Official Organizations" given in the issues of January and February, the following should be added:— Augusta (Me.) Society, Hallowell (Me.) Group, Beverly (Mass.) Club, Providence (R. I.) Society, New London (Conn.) Society, Manhattan Group (N. Y. City), Washington (D. C.) Society, Cleveland (O.) Society, Willard Library, Geknaboj and Felica Clubs of Evansville, Ind., Wheeling (W. Va.) Club, W. Y. C. A. Club of Wheeling (W. Va.), Glen Easton (W. Va.) Class, New Church Club of Chicago, Univ. of Ill. Society, Lewis (Kan.) Society, Anaconda (Mont.) Society, Colorado Springs Society, Los Angeles Society, Auxiliary Language Ass'n of the Univ. of Southern California.

VOTING POWER OF COUNCILORS

Up to February 2nd, and including the 401 new members listed in this number, the voting power of the Councilors is:—

New England Division, Mr. J. F. Twombly	.180
New York Division, Mr. H. D. King	.138
Eastern Division, Mr. J. M. Clifford, Jr.	.117
Capitol Division, Mr. J. W. Cheney	.026
Southern Division, Mr. W. B. Sterrett	.018
Ohio Valley Division, Mr. H. W. Scott	.130
Central Division, Prof. B. Papot	.144
Prairie Division, Prof. G. H. Fracker	.087
Southwestern Division, Mr. E. C. Reed	.027
Western Division, Prof. J. M. Dixon	.120
Canadian Division, Mr. R. M. Sangster	.013
	1.000

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS FOR JANUARY

Esperanto Association of North America

NEW ENGLAND DIVISION.

Augusta (Me.) Group.

Anne, Miss Ethel
Berry, Miss Mabel
Bruce, Wm. H.
Emerson, C. P.
Emerson, Mrs. C. P.
Marshall, Farnsworth G.
Marshall, Mrs. F. G.
Norton, A. F.
Richards, Mrs. E. B.
Riggs, Otis M.
Robbins, Elsie M.
Stewart, Clyde Marshall
Sweet, Estelle A.

Hallowell (Me.) Society.

Blake, Florence E.
Bowman, Alice
Churchill, Cleora
Morse, Minnie E.
Quinn, Catherine H.
Wadsworth, Mattie
Wadsworth, Rose

Massachusetts.

Lindsay, Prof. T. B., Boston
O'Leary, Joshua, Boston
Clark, Miss Mary E., Foxboro
Atkins, Paul M., Jamaica Plain
Campbell, Miss Margaret, Roxbury.
Russell, C. A., Roxbury
Kelcey, Mrs. Henry, Somerville

Beverly (Mass) Club.

Day, Miss May B.
Egerton, Mrs. F. D.
Foster, Frank A.
Hanson, Miss Edith P.
Hathaway, Miss Mary
Howard, Miss Bertha
Montford, Miss Alice
Stiles, Arthur D.
Stiles, Miss Irene G.

North Abington Society.

Brackett, Leonard A.
Britt, Mrs. Wm. C.
Nobbs, Mrs. Loue R.
Nobbs, Oliver B.

Providence (R. I.) Society.

Benz, Chas. F.
Boudreau, Alfred
Brown, Miss Bernice V.
Brown, Dr. J. Edmund
Davidson, Edgar C.
Docherty, E. M.
Docherty, Mrs. E. M.
Drake, Herbert E.
Fales, Russell C.
Fletcher, Miss Sara
Magoon, Hattie S.
Mowry, Harold C.
Palmerton, Miss Lena P.
Randall, L. A.
Reynolds, Henry S.
Scott, John A.
Southwick, E. L.
Soule, Miss M. B.
Sullivan, Miss Mary E.
Whitney, Mrs. Edward H.
Whitehead, Miss Clara
Whitehead, Miss Minnie W.

Connecticut.

Cooney, William J., Ansonia
Lathrop, William M., Waterbury

New London (Conn.) Society.

Gadman, Miss Alice B.
Ives, Rev. Howard C.
Ockford, Miss Bessie M.
Perkins, Chas. C.
Richardson, Mrs. Ida E.
Westfall, Miss Alice R.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

Schmid, Jos. Jr., Buffalo.
Moore, Miss Laura G. E. Aurora.
Van Buskirk, Miss Frances Norwich.
Judd, Mrs. E. A. Olean.

Brooklyn.

Barsky, Dr. Jos.
Chipp, Miss Katherine S.
Crane, George Arthur
Hall, Miss Frazer C.
Prall, Miss Reba S.
Smith, Abram Lent.
Wherley, Prof. E. C.

New York City.

Brainerd, Gorge H.
Charnas, Nathan.
Davis, J. Winter
Hamilton, Geo. H.
Hewitt, Hubert J.
Zuchtmann, Simon
Manhattanfi Group
Bogle, Charles L.
Bogle, Dr. Jessie T.
Coates, A. A.
Duff, Alexander
Forman, Henry James
Gyllenkrook, Miss Rosa
Johnson, Paul B.
Stoeppler, Miss L. F.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

New Jersey.

Heisler, C. F., Elizabeth
Sincox, K. F., Elizabeth
Van Duyne, T. J. M., Elizabeth

Pennsylvania.

Dreisbach, F. S., Allentown
Earle, G. M., Brookville
Richardson, R. Kirk, California
Richardson, Mrs. R. K., Cal.
Sharbaugh, Pius, Carrolltown
Raushenberg, C. H., Charleroi
Hichs, F. T., Erie
Brumer, Miss Lillian A., Lancaster
Sherwood, Dr. W. A., Lancaster

Meadville, Pa.

Gamble, Mrs. R. Bruce
Haas, Miss Florence
Hass, Miss Nellie
Hass, Roger W.
Hamaker, Dr. W. D.
Hartman, Ed.
McCoy, Adrian W.
McCoy, Mrs. A. W.
McKinney, Miss E. B.
Urick, Alfred
Walker, K. W.
West, Miss Cora

Pittsburg.

Alexander, Charlotte
Alexander, Katherine F.
Babitz, Belle Etta
Bear, H. J.
Bear, Mrs. H. J.
Culbertson, Mrs. L. J.
Edeburn, Miss Edith L.
Fishburn, Mrs. S. S.
Holliday, Wm. B.
Lauer, Mrs. Edward
McShane, V. A.
Patton, Mrs. Helen D.
Pedder, Mrs. C. J.
Spigelmire, Miss Irene
Steding, Elsa Susan
Steding, Martha Catharine
Stoneman, Dr. M. Ullin
Taylor, Nettie C.
Wallin, Sven

CAPITAL DIVISION.

Perrot, L. A., Richmond, Va.
Hoff, Carl, Hollins, Va.
Osmena, Mariano V., Washington
Williamson, Clyde L., Washington

Washington Society.

Arnold, Chas.
Beach, Henry A.
Donehoo, Miss E. B.
Hawhurst, Henry
Heiling, Edwin A.
Jarzembski, Vladislaus
Kurtz, Mrs. I. T.
Lester, Robert T.
Moore, Mrs. L. J.
Preston, Fred A.
Rudnick, Jacob
Saunders, Miss Belle C.
Straub, Major Paul F.
Wood, Miss M. E.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Hamblett, Arthur C. E., Key West
Judson, Alice G., Crowley, La.
Orillion, Geo. G., Crowley
Way, Ivan M., Crowley La.

OHIO VALLEY DIVISION.

West Virginia.

Keim, Dr. R. S., Elk Garden
Oyster, Dr. L. C., Lumbrport
Zane, Miss Carrie, Wheeling

Glen Easton Class.

Carpenter, O. H.
Grimes, Miss Lizzie
Hubbs, Blaine
Penick, C. M.
Scroggins, Miss Maud

OHIO.

Bennette, E. Z., Toledo
Duchs, Jos., Cincinnati
Juettner, Dr. A. F., Cincinnati
Stierlin, E., Cincinnati

North Amherst.

Baus, Mrs. Jacob
Ebbs, Charles
Frederick, Miss Florence
Klasen, Lawrence
Rogers, Mrs.

Cleveland.

Rohde, Miss Lotta
Trepper, Alex

Cleveland Society.

Cannon, J. C.
Cary, Miss Lida
Coleman, O. B.
Eastman, Miss Mabel
Gillin, Miss Gertrude
Karpowsky, Emil
Keske, Chas. E.
Kimball, Mrs. E. E.
Kuchs, Wm.
McConnell, Elizabeth N.
Maskey, C. L.
Moore, C. G.
Moore, Mrs. C. G.
Rose, E. D.
Osterberg, Alma S.
Willis, Miss Harriett J.

Indiana.

Hawkins, Melville, D., Bridgeport
Bowers, M. A., Jeffersonville
Von Hippel, Newberg
Cook, Samuel Rud, Rockport
French, Oscar C., Terre Haute
French, Mrs. Lorena, Terre Haute

Evansville.

Bacon, Mrs. Albion Fellows
Carroll, Percy
Ravdin, Dr. M. E.
Rodgers, Herbert
Welman, Mrs. John D.

La Felica Klubo.

Greene, Josephine
Ellersbush, Lillian
Murphy, John Speed
Tweedale, Lillian

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Colth, Alwyn, South Haven, Mich.
Robinson, S. L., Detroit, Mich.
Thannheimer, Bruno, Detroit,

Illinois.
Allen, Louis, Clinton
Perry, A. E., Elgin
Kruse, Dr. C. V., Iola
Johnson, Elmer, Sandwich.

University of Illinois Club.
Barrera, Frederick A.
Clark, Prof. V. A.
Constant, Herbert M.
Dang, Jat Yen
Dexter, A. G.
Gates, Frank C.
Hanes, W. R.
Kircher, Edward A. T.
Kirk, Howard R.
McKee, F. W.
Perez, C. S.
Scholnitzky, Isadore M.
Shu, Sen Kah
Thal, Otto S.
Watson, M. W.

Chicago.
Amster, Mathias
Kirkpatrick, Dr. John A.
Mauritzen, Thorwald
Wallace, Miss Evangeline

New Church Esperanto Club.
Geiger, Miss Katharine D.
Gruener, Mrs. C. R.
McQueen, Alexander
Rauch, Miss Clara
Rauch, Miss Eleonore

Graduate Societo.
Ĝada, Jos.
Holiŝ, Dr. Jan
Kaspar, Otto
Kovaĉ, Ŝtepan
Licka, K.

Wisconsin.
Behrens, Fred A., Elkhart Lake
Faulkes, Mrs. Emma, Basco

Milwaukee.
Baumstark, Mrs. A.
Baker, Miss Frances E.
Ciger, Arthur
Herman, Flora Belle
Johnson, David E.
Jones, Ruth
Pestalozzi, H. R.
Reid, A. I.
Struck, Miss Agnes
Tobey, Miss Emelyn

PRAIRIE DIVISION.
Mehtonen, Arthur, Virginia, Minnesoto
Bjornaas, O. O., Underwood, Minn.
Stone, Robert B., Des Moines, Iowa

Nebraska.
Hulbert, Ray G., Taylor
Straight, Dr. John W., Hastings

First Omaha Club, Evening Class
Aldrich, Miss Bernice
Benson, Miss Josephine
Chestnut, Miss Mabel
Eastman, J. B.
Horn, Miss Dora
Jenson, Miss Anne
Linn, Mrs. C. G.
McCulley, D. E.
McKay, Miss Agnes
Muirhead, A. L.
Muirhead, Mrs. A. L.
Trimmer, Rudolph
Walker, Miss Madge
Wallace, Miss Ruth
Weethman, Wm.
White, Miss Katharine
Whitehell, W. B.
Wray, Mrs. Frank H.

Missouri.
Durham, Col. Robert, St. Louis
Hunstock, Robert H., St. Louis
Port, A. G., St. Joseph
Reiterman, Hopkins
Yeater, Charles E., Sedalia

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.
Hyd, John L., Tillar, Ark.
Wells, Elbert L., Jr., Marshall, Texas.

Kansas.
Clarke, Mrs. Ellen A., Bronson
Gamp, Joseph, Dighton
Houston, Miss Josephine, Gueda Springs
Mitchell, C. R., Gueda Springs
Mitchell, M. A., Gueda Springs
Sultz, Geo., Kinsley
Smith, Harold H., Lawrence
Seyfer, Robert P., Mulvane
McCarter, James, Pierceville
Alberty, E. W., Pittsburg
Myers, Miss Maud, Valley Falls

Lewis Club.
Chalk, Edward
Clearman, Miss Alene
Hammond, J. M.
Hanson, Chas. C.
Holmes, Prof. John A.
McChristy, Elmer
Radcliffe, Alfred
Weese, Thomas J.
Taylor, Miss Annabel

Oklahoma
Dooley, Roscoe Ervin, Lugert
Morris, Chas. G., Kiel
Motz Louis, Kingfisher
Peer, A. L., Tonkawa
Schliecker, August Vinita
Judd, Dr. Herbert H., Wallace, Idaho
Kochonis, Geo., Garfield, Utah

Colorado.
Feinberg, Maurice I., Denver
Charette, Geo., Fort Collins
Charette, Mrs. Geo., Fort Collins

Colorado Springs Society.
Allen, Margaret H., Miss
Baker, Miss Jessie
Barry, Miss Katharine E.
Beattie, Miss Grace M.
Berry, Miss Julia M.
Birchby, Wm. Noel
Brooks, Miss Clara C.
Chaedle, Mrs. Carrie S.
Cheley, Frank
Cuppage, Miss Jean G.
Denis, Miss Adelaide
Farnum, Miss Jessica
Fisher, Theodore M.
Gittings, Miss Ella B.
Jonson, Wm. H.
Jordan, Miss Harriet E.
Gledhill, Miss Carrie
Jonson, Wm. H.
Jordan, Miss Harriet E.
Langley, Miss Myrna C.
Lawler, J. C.
Loud, Miss Mabel W.
Loud, Frank H.
Love, Miss Mary E.
McAllister, Miss Matilda
McCrosky, Miss Anna
McCrosky, Miss Mary
McKeehan, Miss Grace C.
McMillan, Miss Pearl B.
Mullaney, John F.
Noyes, Atherton
Porter, Mrs. L. S.
Pugsley, Miss Sarah
Schlessinger, Miss Ruby P.
Schmidt, Wilhelm
Sinton, Earnest A.
Sinton, Wm. E.
Stevenson, Jas. W.
Titus, E. C.

Washington.
Hopkins, Wm. F., Milton
Ĉiam Verda Klubo (Tacoma.)
Adams, John L.
Applegate, Harry E.
Baker, Mrs. I. M.
Gibson, D. W.
Gibson, Miss Eva E.
Gullons, John
Griffith, Mrs. M. E.
Hand, Miss Edith
Liston, Miss Florence
Minor, Mrs Fannie
Wood, John L.
Wood, Mrs. J. W.

Larchmont.
Clark, Miss Ida
Gras, Mrs. Cecilia
Grass, Miss Lena
Johnson, Miss Nina
Miller, Mrs.
Smith, Mrs. L.
Smith, Francis

California.
Griffith, Guy F., Santa Rosa.
Guerard, Albert Leon, Stanford University

Los Angeles Society.
Bond, Ralph
Dixon, Frederick Arthur
Dower, John
Troutman, Miss Virginia

Univ. of Southern Calif. Society
Bach, W. L.
Boller, Stanley
Cone, Miss Ruby V.
Dowds, Ray W.
Engbrecht, J. J.
Ellingson, Miss Alma
von Fingerlin, Prof. E.
Halfpenny, Miss Ida
Healy, Dr. E. A.
Munn, Miss
Prince, G. R.
Roberts, Mr.
Scott, B. D.
Scott, H. D.

CANADA
Boursin, Henry, Barkerville, B.C.

SOUTH AFRICA
Cummings, Miss Anna M., Wellington, Cape of Good Hope

FINO DE LA OFICIALA PARTO

THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

THE dominant element in society to-day is Trade. It has fostered invention and developed organizations which are overreaching national boundaries and overshadowing national governments. A hundred years ago, the only way to get a cargo of tea from Japan would have been to send a fleet of war vessels. Today, a few words written in a telegraphic code, a few electrical vibrations committed to a copper wire, set in motion international machinery which stores the tea safely in the hold of the first outgoing vessel.

In its search for profitable buying and selling markets, Trade has disseminated many new concepts. It has taught us much tolerance. We had only contempt and horror for the civilization, morals and religion of the heathen. Trade has taught us to love his rugs and pottery, to tolerate his morals, and to shrug our shoulders wisely at his religion.

In all the busy ferment of the new conditions which Trade has brought about, the international language has only a general object—to help the process of change and fermentation. The boundaries of the nations are obliterated, or practically so, as concerns the interchange of merchandise; but owing to the diversity of languages the assimiliation of customs and ideas is greatly impeded. The nations of the world, estranged for years by the interexistence of seas and mountains, find themselves suddenly in process of "getting acquainted" by the invention of the steamship, railroad, telegraph, etc. And this process of getting acquainted is most seriously impeded by the lack of a common language.

You meet, for the first time, your two-year-old nephew. His attitude is friendly, but your conversation with him is hampered because you cannot understand him. Then the mothr intervenes with the explanation that "di-da" is his private word for "kitty-cat," that "woo-woo" means "dog," and after a few moments you are on easy and intimate terms, by means of an *interpreter*.

This is exactly what happens between the nations, and the system of interpretation is unsatisfactory because it is expensive and inadequate. That a certain object or idea which is the same in all the world should have, in a hundred different places, as many different names, is a condition of affairs consistent only with the age when men could not travel as they now do, and could not receive literature and news from foreign countries.

Esperanto meets the needs of the case by offering a language which is adequate for all the needs of conversation, commerce and literature, which has for its basis the common elements of the principal European languages. One who has not had occasion to study or examine languages other than English can hardly understand how another language, which, when spoken, sounds absolutely strange and foreign, may yet be composed in two-thirds of its whole from elements which are also a part of English. Take, for example, the idea of *motion*. In four languages besides English, *to move* is expressed respectively by the words *mouvoir* (French), *muovere* (Italian), *mover* (Spanish and Portuguese). The idea *to cease* is expressed by *cesser* (French), *cessare* (Italian), *cesar* (Spanish), *cessar* (Portuguese), *cessieren* (German). From these words, so nearly alike, the maker of an international language would take *mov* to express the idea of motion and *ces* the idea of cessation.

There are other words still more international. *Talent* is the same in English, French and German; it is *talento* in Italian, Spanish and Portuguese; while such words as *automobile, telephone, photograph*, are, except for national variations in spelling and pronunciation, the same throughout the entire world.

The author of Esperanto simply searched out these international words, reduced them to the simplest spelling, gave them a pronunciation according to the spelling, broadened their application by a system of prefixes and suffixes, and with a grammar so simple that its rules can be printed on a postal card the language was complete. It is not a creation or an invention, but an adaptation.

Esperanto and Science.

When we come to consider the possible scope which an international language might assume in the course of years, the field offers such an opportunity for speculation that conservatism is necessary in order not to startle the stranger with the vastness of the vision. Esperantists unanimously disclaim any desire to push aside even the most unimportant national language. Esperanto, according to the plans of its advocates and users, is to be simply a means of communication between those who have without it no common tongue. All educated people are to possess a knowledge of Esperanto besides their own language, and thus equipped, they can make themselves understood by similarly well-educated people in any part of the world. Books on important subjects of international interest are to be printed in Esperanto. For example, medical experts in Tokio, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris and London are working to secure certain results along certain lines. In order to "compare notes" and give each other the benefit of their discoveries, their reports must be printed in five languages, they must be translated, all must know a common language or each must know all five of the languages current in the five different cities.

We cannot believe that anything of the kind occurs. The simple fact is that although men whose work is so valuable to humanity have to waste years of their lives in the study of language, which is wholly outside their real sphere of usefulness, they still remain to a greater or less extent in ignorance of each other's progress—a circumstance due more to diversity of languages than to any other one cause. In such a field Esperanto presents a precise vehicle for the scientific monograph, and the man who desires to devote his whole life to a single subject will not be compelled to turn aside for six or seven years to study foreign

languages, because the labors of his colleagues in other nations will be faithfully reported through the whole world in the world language —Esperanto.

The scope of an international language as an aid to the tourist is hardly more important than its function as an incentive to travel. To be sure, the people of all nations travel much more today than ever before, yet it is hardly within the realm of doubt that many more people would travel were it not for the certain embarrassment which ovetakes him who journeys in a country whose language he does not know—an embarrassment not only moral, but financial, as the "foreigner" is the legitimate prey of all human carnivora. "See America first" is an ingenious catch-line for the advertising of local resorts and hotels, as well as a convenient refuge for those who fear a foreign trip because of the language difficulties. Certainly, if one is studying geology or botany, he may readily confine himself to America for life. But if he is studying art, music, or sociology, his conclusions with regard to things American will rest on firmer ground if he is able to compare them with things European. Even at the present stage, Esperanto has developed so far that every one of its adherents is possessed of an earnest desire to travel, a perfect confidence tha he can "make himself at home" in any foreign country.

A Wide Field for Writers.

Esperantists are not all of one opinion as to the merits of their language for literature. Many hold to the purely theoretical viewpoint that such a language should be limited to other fields, but the publication and sale of immense quantities of translations of the best literature from all tongues lends much strength to the opposite opinion—that the best of all literature can, through Esperanto, be made available for the whole world without the expense (or impossibility) of multiplied translations and reprints. Several hundred books have been translated into Esperanto, and the reception given the few original works which have appeared indicates that ample recompense awaits the genius who will create an original literature in the language. Certain it is that the day is not far distant when the writer who seeks to address the entire world will make his remarks in Esperanto.

Music and the Drama.

The music printer of the present day, in publishing a song for which he expects a limited sale, prints the text in English, French and German. An opera libretto is usually printed in at least two languages, both of which are frequently "Greek" to part of the audience. Sometimes a "star" blares forth a plain statement of fact in Italian, and it is echoed by the chorus in English; frequently a French Romeo sings love to a German Juliet, and they are afterward married in Italian on the same stage, before the same audience. Since most opera singers regard consonants as beneath their notice and sing only the vowels, Esperanto offers a compromise by which much expense can be saved in printing, if nothing more, and the audience will understand quite as much as ever before.

The possibility of an international drama in the larger cities by means of Esperanto is by no means a visionary idea. A heavy classic drama, "Iphigenia in Tauris," translated into Esperanto from the German of Schiller, was presented by a professional company in Dresden during the Fourth Esperanto Congress, and was a pronounced success. "Aspasia," a classic drama from the Polish, a comedy from the Russian, several of Shakespeare's plays—these represent only a small fraction of the total amount of dramatic material already available in Esperanto. At the Third Congress in England, "She Stoops to Conquer" was presented in Esperanto by eleven actors, each of whom had learned his part in his own country—and they represented eleven different countries!

Esperanto and World Trade.

Just as the international standards of measurement have been opposed by vested interests seeking to promote their own standards, so doubtless any advocacy of Esperanto as a means of international trade would be opposed by the same interests. For example, a Massachusetts textile manufacturer claims that the English inch, foot and yard are superior in convenience to the meter and centimeter, because they are more used in China, which had an opportunity to choose! Possibly the Chinaman found the goods themselves superior. At any rate, this manufacturer will regret to learn that, if he calls in any American or English surgeon of high standing to measure the thickness of his skull, the figures will be given him in millimeters, or possibly centimeters!

However, modern business methods are fast driving out national competition, and business corporations of world-wide scope are to be the order of tne future. The science of advertising must be called into play in educating the people to use the products of new factories. Doubtless the most vigorous advertising appeal can always be made through the national languages, but for mere purposes of listing and prices, a severely condensed catalogue printed in Esperanto presents a possible saving of vast sums of money. It is absolutely certain that the superior precision of Esperanto, the fact that the meaning of an ordinary business letter would not be open to question renders it much more desirable for commerce between New York and Paris than poorly-written French or badly-understood English. At any rate, local trade interests of Dresden (the home of the famous royal pottery kilns) immediately after the Esperanto Congress there, established commercial courses in the language under their patronage. The London Chamber of Commerce has for several years taught Esperanto in its commercial schools.

The International Parliament.

It can only be a matter of a few years until the governments of the world will establish an international court and parliament. But pending that happy or unhappy event, we have dozens of international conventions, at which Esperanto is already used to some extent, and

must in time crowd out other languages. The proceedings at such conventions are wonderfully favorable to the introduction of Esperanto. For example, a speaker addresses the convention in French. He is oppressed by the knowledge that less than half the audience understand him. The rest are bored. If the speech is long a few fall asleep or leave the place. Then the speech is translated. The speaker may not know whether the translation is as he would wish it. Those who have heard it before can now hear it a second time, in a language they do or do not understand. If the translation is in German it is followed by another in English. Think of introducing a resolution, reading it in three languages, debating it in three languages, voting it in three languages, in a little convention whose time is worth $1,000 per hour, or a big one whose expense bill is $10,000 per minute. No wonder that W. T. Stead, of the London *Review of Reviews* sent his famous telegram "From the war conference at The Hague to the real peace (Esperanto) congress at Cambridge."!

Esperanto in Practical Use.

Though we have enumerated but a few of the uses which can be made of an international language, others will readily suggest themselves to the mind of the reader, and with them the question: "Just how practical is this Esperanto? We confess the great need of an international language—does Esperanto meet the requirements?"

"Can it be easily learned, by any person, as to reading, writing and speaking?"

"Can it express sufficiently fine shades of meaning?"

The first question is quickly answered by the language itself, and we ask the reader to turn to the three-page synopsis of Esperanto and consider the simplicity of the grammar. It is a fact, attested by hundreds of proofs, that two persons of fair intelligence, knowing no other common tongue, can study Esperanto separately and alone, from text-books; and at their first meeting converse quite readily in the language! That this is impossible with any national language need not be added, and the Esperanto letter which the average student writes after a week of study is more precise and clear than most of the "English" letters sent out by French business firms.

As to the second question, one must take the testimony of those who have read many works in the original, with translations in Esperanto. Certainly the translations of Shakespeare leave the impression that something is lacking. But for that matter so does Shakespeare in German, French, Spanish or Italian. On the other hand, the Book of Ecclesiastes, which abounds in forceful statement and vivid figures of speech, is fully equal in the Esperanto translation to the English version. In reading "La Faraono," a novel translated from the Polish, the Esperantist reader feels himself as resistlessly carried with the current of events as though he were reading "Ivanhoe" or "The Last Days of Pompeii." All in all, it may be said that Esperanto presents an abundant fund of excellent material to the writer who will cultivate its use; while the enormous output of translations is in itself sufficient evidence of its adaptability, for this purpose.

What Has Been Achieved?

First, Esperanto has overcome the prejudice which the failure of Volapuk, twenty years ago, left in the popular mind. It has clearly demonstrated that an international language is wonderfully easy—the most essential thing being to get the nations to agree upon one system—and that its possibilities are boundless. By the faithful persistence of its advocates no less than by its own superiority it has brought to its support all the people of the world who see in an international language a modern, practical affair for every-day use.

It has held four international conventions, attended by representatives from thirty or more different countries. At all of these the facility of learning to speak and understand the language was fully attested by witnesses whose credibility is beyond the snadow of doubt.

At the first of these, held in France in 1905, a public declaration was adopted placing Esperanto forever beyond the experimental touch of theorists and leaving to the writers and users of the language the work of its continuous and gradual improvement. This declaration has given it the confidence of publishers, and many of the largest firms in Europe and America now publish books and periodicals in Esperanto. The severest test of such a language (the possible schism among its followers over revisions, which caused the downfall of Volapuk) has been stanchly resisted by Esperanto. Since the first congress six or eight different systems involving theoretical changes have been advanced. Most of them have passed unnoticed by any except their authors, while the most successful has not accomplished anything more threatening than a temporary "scare" and the possible deflection of less than one per cent of the total Esperanto following.

Esperanto Organizations.

There are in the world today more than nine hundred Espertanto societies, representing practically every country on earth. In Tokio, Auckland, Calcutta, Jerusalem, Tunis, Algeria, Rome, Madrid, Budapest, Paris, Berlin, Geneva, Copenhagen, Stockholm, London, Brussels, Montreal, Washington, San Francisco—there is hardly a large city in any quarter of the globe without an Esperanto society. There are international Esperanto organizations of Good Templars, Red Cross, Christian Endeavor, Physicians, Aeronauts, Teachers, Philatelists, Tourists, Socialists, Police, and others. At the last Esperanto congress thirty or forty side meetings were held by specialists in these various lines. The language is being very seriously taken up by Free Masons throughout the world, and its use is being advocated in every organization of international scope.

Periodicals.

The most substantial evidence of the wide dissemination and solid growth of Esperanto is the great number of periodicals wholly devoted to it. Many of these are as well-established as

the periodicals of any language, others are society and propaganda organs. In all there are between sixty and seventy Esperanto journals, of which many are devoted to special subjects. Among these are a journal for physicians, one for teachers, for Christian Endeavorers, Catholics, Socialists, Police, Y. M. C. A., Stenography, the Blind, Science, World Peace, Youth, Labor, Free Thought, Humor, Philately, etc.

Government Recognition.

The Government of Belgium was the first to recognize Esperanto by sending an official delegate to the Third World Convention, in England, 1907. In Germany, 1908, the United States government was represented, through the War Department, by Major Paul F. Straub, while the government of Japan was represented through its Department of Education, and the king of Saxony was the patron of the convention. As a result of Major Straub's report, published in full in the *Army and Navy Register*, January 16th, and in the February number of *Amerika Esperantisto*, the Secretary of War has recommended: "That the study of Esperanto in the military service should be encouraged, as it is believed that the proposed international language is destined to play an important role in international intercourse."

Why Learn Esperanto?

Esperanto is the quintessence of modern European languages. It has aptly been called "the least common multiple of them all." Wholly aside from its literature, its international organization, its present value and its future promise for tourist, writer, scientist, professor, manufacturer and tradesman, it is well worth a few months' study as a means of linguistic culture. But it appeals with especial force to the idealist—to the advocate of international peace, to the propagandist with a world to conquer for his new idea, to the religionist with a world to convert to his faith. To every student it gives a gratifying uplift and a widened horizon. To the person who is seeking mental culture of the kind that supplies its own inspiration and generously rewards the student for every hour devoted to it, we offer you the assurance and advice of a million people, from every quarter of the globe, who have already done so: *Learn Esperanto!*

The *Internacia Pedagogia Revuo* (International Review of Pedagogy) is one of the recent additions to the long list of Esperanto periodicals. "I would rather see Esperanto taught in our high school than Latin" is the verdict of the Mayor of Lewis, Kansas. A year ago this same mayor was ridiculing Esperanto as "visionary." Persistent work on the part of our propagandists can place Esperanto in place of Latin in hundreds of schools this year.

Among the new publications in Esperanto is the *Export Esperantist*, published at Chicago. Its purpose is to aid in extending American trade abroad and in quickly introducing new articles of American manufacture. Subscription price, $1.00 per year.

A PLEA FOR ESPERANTO.

Dr. Elmer E. Haynes, in an article published by the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, says:

It is strange that any one living in this age of invention, using daily the railway, telephone, automobile, and the thousand other artificial improvements, should object to an artificial language. In our utilitarian world the only questions that should be considered in selecting a tongue for international use are:

1. Does it answer all requirements of communication as well as or better than any other?
2. How does it compare with others in difficulty of acquirement?
3. What are the relative obstacles in the way of its adoption by all nations?

I submit that the only language that satisfactorily fulfils the above demands is Esperanto, because:

1. Four great international world congresses have fully shown that Esperanto is adequate to express ideas of every character. Technical terms already used internationally are changed only enough to make them conform to the Esperanto endings. Medical writers will find that Esperanto will convey as clearly as German all shades of meaning.

2. That Esperanto is more easily learned than any other modern language is due to the fact that the obstacles met with in most modern languages do not exist in the new tongue: (a) The spelling is absolutely phonetic and deals with elementary sounds easily acquired by any one, no matter what his native language. Experience has shown that people of all nationalities pronounce this language with the least residual native accent. (b) There are no exceptions to any grammatical rule and only 16 rules! (c) There are no irregularities of word formation, and the inflections for person, number, case, tense, etc., are reduced to a minimum. (d) There are few synonyms and no words with the same sound and different meanings, except as the unforeseen results of word building. (e) It is more widely international in its elements than any other tongue. (f) It has a system of word building which renders it one of the most flexible mediums in the world for exact and varied expression, and at the same time does away with five-sixths of the vocabulary ordinarily to be memorized by the student of a new language.

3. Having no race prejudices or national jealousies to combat, as any national tongue will always have, Esperanto has a great advantage in the race for international preferment.

I have learned more Esperanto in eleven months (since I first took it up from reading the note in *The Journal*, November 30, 1907) in the odd moments of a busy practice than I have been able to learn of French and German since I began their study in college 1893. In the brief period named I have learned to read Esperanto readily without dictionary, to write it easily and to speak it slowly. That is many times is well as I have done with either of the other languages. Frankly, I doubt if I ever could master the French pronunciation or the German gender and construction. And a lot of smarter people than I am are in the same fix.

THE PRESENT WORLD STATUS OF ESPERANTO

Algeria: There are a number of Esperanto societies in this country, whose organ is *Afrika Esperantisto.* It is announced that the International Congress of Climatology to be held in Algiers this year will employ Esperanto, and circulars have been issued in the language.

Argentina: Although Esperanto is not as firmly established in Argentina as in other South American countries, there are a number of Esperantists in the republic. Efforts are now being made to found societies and place Argentina among the countries where Esperanto is widely used.

Australia: In this far-off part of the world there is a flourishing Esperanto movement, which possesses its own organ, *The Australian Esperantist.* Clubs exist in many cities and in nearly all of the states.

Austria: Esperanto is very strong throughout Austria. There is an active and energetic national association, and about 70 local societies. The association publishes a monthly journal *Informaj Raportoj.* Esperanto is favored by the public authorities and taught in many semi-public institutions. A number of societies exist in Vienna, where Esperanto is especially strong.

Belgium: Belgium now has forty Esperanto societies. The official organ of the Belgium Esperanto League is *Belga Esperantisto.* Esperanto is taught in the Institute for the Blind at Woluwe, with great success.

Bohemia: Esperanto is very strong in this part of the Austrian Empire. There are two national associations, each of which has its own organ. The Esperanto movement in Bohemia has been long established and the Bohemian Esperantists are among the most faithful and enthusiastic partisans of the international language. The center of the movement is in Prague, the ancient capital of Bohemia, where there are a number of Esperanto clubs, and two periodicals.

Bolivia: An Esperanto club exists in La Paz, founded in 1905. Its membership includes many prominent persons of the Bolivian capital.

Brazil: Brazil, one of the most progressive countries of South America, is very active in the Esperanto movement. There are twenty local organizations in various parts of the country. An Esperanto journal *Brazila Esperantisto* is published in Rio de Janeiro. A national convention of Esperantists was held last year in Rio de Janeiro, which was attended by 1,200 Brazilian Esperantists.

Bulgaria: This country was one of the first in the world to rally to the support of Esperanto. Esperanto journals existed in Bulgaria as far back as 1889. There are twenty societies in Bulgaria and a journal *Lumo.* A national congress of Bulgarian Esperantists was held in Shumen in 1908. The smaller nations such as the Bulgarian naturally feel most the need of an auxiliary language and are therefore most enthusiastic in its behalf.

Canada: Canada has the honor of having established, in 1904, the first Esperanto club and publication in North America. There are now a number of societies in all parts of the dominion, most of them being allied to the Esperanto Association of North America.

Canary Islands: There are several Esperanto societies in these islands.

Central America: There are a number of Esperantists scattered throughout the various republics of Central America and a group exists at Guatemala City. Central Americans as a rule, however, are too busy engineering revolutions to give much time to the Esperanto movement.

Ceylon: An Esperanto Society has just been founded in Colombo, the first in Ceylon, but beyond doubt, not the last.

Chile: In this country in the last year Esperanto has been wonderfully successful, thanks to the enthusiasm and devotion of the Chilian Esperantists. There are now 39 societies in existence. Chile has three Esperanto journals, *Esperantaj Skribajoj, Ĉila Esperantista* and *La Du Steloj.*

China: The Chinese, true to their policy of conservatism and contempt for modern ideas, have taken but little interest in Esperanto. The gradual invasion of the Flowery Kingdom by occidental civilization is forcing upon them, however, a realization of the necessity for an international language. Mr. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese minister to the United States, has championed Esperanto and is now studying the language. In view of the fact that Chinese is split up into a multitude of dialects and is unsuitable for many purposes, a movement is now being agitated to secure the adoption of Esperanto in China for commercial purposes. Many missionaries are enthusiastic Esperantists and one of them, Rev. G. H. Hubbard, of Shanghai, is planning to issue a journal in Esperanto for the Chinese.

Cuba: The Cuban Esperantisto Society is carrying on an active propaganda for Esperanto in the island. It counts among its members many distinguished and influential persons, among others an ex-president of San Domingo. We learn from *Kuba Stelo,* official organ of the Esperanto movement in Cuba, that Esperanto is now being taught in a number of educational institutions. The stronghold of Esperanto in Cuba is the city of Santiago, but there are also many Esperantists in Havana and other cities.

Denmark: There are many Esperantists in Denmark and a number of societies exist. The Central Esperanto Leaguê publishes a monthly journal *Dana Esperantisto.* A publishing firm in Copenhagen has recently issued a guide-book to Copenhagen in Esperanto.

Egypt: A club exists at Khartoum, whose membership is composed of Arabs, Syrians, Egyptians, etc. There are many individual Esperantists in Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and other parts of Egypt.

Fiji Islands: Esperanto is taught in the Royal School at Levuka to an enthusiastic class of about thirty young Fijians.

France: France, always in the van of progress, is well to the front in the Esperanto movement. It is in great part owing to the enthusiasm and energy of French Esperantists that the



A FEW ESPERANTO PERIODICALS—DR. ZAMENHOF, AUTHOR OF ESPERANTO

language has progressed so remarkably of late years. There are 220 Esperanto clubs in France; hardly a town but has its society. In Paris 79 courses in Esperanto are conducted; the Paris society has over 1,000 members. Nine Esperanto journals are published in Paris and ten in other French cities. In Paris is located the Central Office of Esperanto and the *Oficiala Gazeto Esperantista* is published here, so that Paris may be considered the headquarters of Esperanto. The French Society for the Propaganda of Esperanto is the oldest of the national associations and its work has contributed materially towards the success and prosperity of Esperanto. Many eminent Frenchmen are Esperantists, including a number of members of the French Academy. Jules Verne, the late novelist, was an Esperantist and at the time of his death was engaged in writing a novel in which Esperanto played a prominent part.

Germany: The great success of the Fourth international congress of Esperantists, which was held in Dresden, Germany, has created a great interest in Esperanto throughout the whole German Empire. New clubs are being formed constantly and those already existing are highly prosperous. Eight Esperanto journals are published in Germany and many newspapers publish regular departments for Esperanto. The German Esperanto Society, founded in 1906, has done much to unify the Esperanto movement in Germany and to establish it in its present state. Its organ *Germana Esperantisto* is one of the most valuable of all Esperanto publications. There are now about 115 Esperanto societies in Germany. The language is taught in the public schools of Gotha. After the close of the Dresden congress there was founded an "Esperanto Institute," with the object of enabling German manufacturers to profit by the use of Esperanto, which soon had 1,500 members. This institute has now been made official, and the King of Saxony, who occupied the position of honorary president of the Esperanto congress, has accepted the same office in the Esperanto Institute.

Great Britain: This country is second in the world in the number of Esperanto clubs, having over 175. The British Esperanto Association ranks among the most energetic of all Esperanto organizations. Its successful management of the Third Esperanto congress, in 1908, did much to give Esperanto a strong position before the world. Lord Roberts, the famous English general, is honorary president of the association, whose membership also includes many other distinguished persons. Its organ, *The British Esperantist*, is one of the best of the Esperanto journals. There are also two other journals published in Great Britain. In no country is the Esperanto movement better organized or more prosperous, than in this. One proof of this is shown in the fact that the study of Esperanto was introduced into forty public schools of Great Britain during the past year. Esperanto is taught in the schools of the London County Council and recognized by the London Chamber of Commerce as equal to French, German and other leading modern languages.

Greece: Clubs exist in Athens, Patmos and elsewhere in Greece. A magazine *Greklingva Esperantisto* is published for Greek Esperantists. Besides the clubs in Greece itself there are a number of others among the Greek inhabitants of various parts of Turkey.

Guinea: There are many Esperantists in all the French colonies of Western Africa. A club exists in Konakry, on the river Niger.

Holland: There are twenty Esperanto groups in this country and a journal in Esperanto *La Holanda Pioniro* is published. A number of clubs have been formed among the laborers.

Hungary: There are a number of Esperanto groups in this country and two journals devoted to Esperanto. An association exists for carrying on the propaganda of Esperanto in the Adriatic provinces, whose president is Baron d'Orczy.

Iceland: In this island there are many Esperantists, especially in Rejkjavik, the capital.

India: There are a number of Esperanto groups in India, whose membership comprises both English residents and native Hindus. Several of the native princes are interested in Esperanto and have contributed liberally towards the expenses of the Esperanto congresses. A journal is published by the society in Calcutta.

Italy: There are many Esperantists in Italy, the center of the movement being Rome, where the Italian Esperanto journal *Roma Esperantisto* is published. Clubs exist also at Florence, Palermo, Naples, Milan and other cities.

Japan: In this country Esperanto is received with enthusiasm and has made great progress in the last few years. There is now a strong national association, with many affiliated clubs. An interesting journal *Japana Esperantisto* is published by the association. Japan has recognized Esperanto officially, being represented at the congress in Dresden by Dr. Shirmura, of the Imperial University. Count Hayashi, Japanese minister of Foreign Affairs, is president of the Japanese Esperanto Association and a very enthusiastic Esperantist. The Minister of Public Instruction is also favorable to Esperanto and intends to introduce the study of the language into the publis schools. It is expected that the Esperanto congress of 1912 will be held in Japan during the exposition at Osaka.

Madagascar: There are many Esperantists in this French dependency. Two clubs exist in Tananarive, one of French officials and residents, the other composed of native Malagasis. One of the latter, who rejoices in the riotous name of Ramamonjisoa, writes very enthusiastically about the prospects of the Esperanto movement in his country.

Malta: In this island there are five active Esperanto groups and the Esperanto propaganda is being pushed energetically among the Maltese.

Mexico: In this country there are about ten Esperanto societies and three Esperanto journals, *Meksika Revuo*, *Verda Stelo* and *Esperanta Gazeto*. The Mexican Esperantists are very enthusiastic and Esperanto is very successful in their land. It is planned to hold the first national congress of Mexican Esperantists this year, which will undoubtedly do much to unify and strengthen the movement in that country.

Moresnet: This is a little neutral state located at the intersection of Germany, Holland and Belgium. A project has been started by M. Roy to establish here an Esperanto resort, and already the majority of the inhabitants have

learned Esperanto and it is being taught in the schools.

Norway: There are many Esperantists and several clubs in Norway. A new journal has just appeared. The king of Norway has expressed himself very favorably towards Esperanto.

Panama: There is no organized movement in this country but there are many Esperantists among the employees of the Canal Commission and it is probable that a society will soon be formed among them.

Peru: A club has existed in Lima since 1903 which publishes a journal *Antauen Esperantistoj*. The club is given official support by the Peruvian government.

Philippines: The Filipina Esperantista Asocio has done much to establish Esperanto in the archipelago. There are ten local clubs in various parts of the country. Esperanto has been taught in the leper colonies, where all of the many languages of the Philippines are represented, with great success. The membership of the association includes Spaniards, Americans, Filipinos and other nationalities. Many of the most eminent persons in the Philippines are Esperantists. The Superintendent of Education, who is an Esperantist, intends to introduce Esperanto soon into the schools. *Filipina Esperantisto*, the organ of Esperanto in the archipelago, is published in Esperanto, Spanish, English and Tagalog.

Poland: Naturally in this country, the birthplace of Esperanto, the movement is strong. A flourishing club exists in Warsaw, the home of Dr. Zamenhof, which publishes an official organ *Pola Esperantisto*, noteworthy on account of the literary value of its contents. A number of clubs are found in other parts of Poland.

Portugal: Groups exist in Oporto and Lisbon but the Esperanto movement is not as strong in Portugal as in other European countries. However, Portugal has a few devoted and enthusiastic Esperantists, who, it is to be hoped, will soon remove this blot from the fair name of their country.

Roumania: Although this country has become active in the Esperanto movement only in the last year or so, there are already several thousand Esperantists in Roumania, a number of clubs and two journals in Esperanto. Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, better known as Carmen Sylva, has established courses in Esperanto in a school for the blind, of which she is patroness, and is much interested in the international language.

Russia: There are many Esperantists in Russia and strong societies exist in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and elsewhere, about twelve in all. The important Russian educational and art society Vjestnik Znania publishes its organ, *Espero*, in parallel columns, Russian and Esperanto. Count Tolstoy, the famuos Russian writer, has been for many years an Esperantist.

Servia: There are many Esperantists in Servia but no organization exists. A text book for Servians has recently been published.

South Africa: There are groups in Pretoria, Natal and other parts of South Africa. A missionary is teaching Esperanto to a class of thirty young Zulus.

Siberia: There are many Esperanto societies and a large number of isolated Esperantists in this country. The club at Vladivostok was founded in 1901.

Spain: The fact that the next international congress of Esperantists will be held in Barcelona has greatly increased the prosperity of the movement in Spain, although Spain has always been a stronghold of Esperanto. In Barcelona alone forty-six courses in Esperanto are already being taught. The province of Barcelona has appropriated $10,000 to be used in introducing the language into the public schools. There is no room for doubt that this will be the most successful Esperanto congress yet held and will add greatly to the prestige of Esperanto before the world. There are ninety Esperanto societies in Spain and three Esperanto journals are published. The Catalonians especially are enthusiastic Esperantists and are laboring with energy to make the Fifth a record breaker.

Sweden: In this country Esperanto has secured a firm footing and Swedish Esperantists hope before long to hold the international Esperanto congress in their country. Their national organization publishes a journal, *Esperantisten*. The International Order of Good Templars, whose grand master is a Swede, has adopted Esperanto officially as its medium for international communication.

Switzerland: Owing to the fact that four languages are spoken in various parts of this small country, the Swiss are well able to realize the need of an international language and have rallied to Esperanto with enthusiasm. Probably in proportion to population Esperanto is stronger in Switzerland than anywhere else. Geneva, where the second annual congress was held in 1906, is an important Esperanto center. Here is published the *Internacia Scienca Revuo*, an important scientific journal in Esperanto. The headquarters of the International Scientific Association, which uses Esperanto exclusively, are located in Geneva, and its head, M. Rene de Saussure, member of a family illustrious in the scientific world, is a prominent Esperantist. Switzerland has over fifty Esperanto societies and five Esperanto journals.

Tunis: There are several Esperanto clubs and many Esperantists in Tunis.

Turkey: There are many individual Esperantists in European Turkey, although owing to the restrictions placed by the despotic government, no organized movement exists. Under the present more liberal regime it may be anticipated that Esperanto will progress more rapidly. In other parts of Turkey Esperanto is extremely successful. Strong and enthusiastic societies exist at Samos, Aidin, Smyrna, Jerusalem and elsewhere. The Esperantists of Samos publish a journal in Esperanto and have succeeded in obtaining the official support of the government. The Prince of Samos is president of the local organization.

United States: Our own country was one of the last to become enthusiastic over Esperanto but is atoning its lateness by superabundant enthusiasm and energy in the movement. Esperanto is not as strong here as in Europe; there are however, over 50,000 Esperantists in the United States. Over 140 Esperanto clubs exist and at the rate they are increasing, the United States will soon make France more lively if that country wishes to retain first place. There are six Esperanto journals published in

the country: *Amerika Esperantisto, Esperanto Bulletin, Export Esperantist*, (Chicago), *La Espero* (Des Moines), *Esperanto Student* (Rutherford, N. J.), *Philatelic Esperanto* (Williamstown, Mass.). All this progress has been made since 1905, when the first Esperanto society in the United States, in Boston, was founded. The national association, founded in 1905 and organized in 1908, as the Esperanto Association of North America, is one of the most energetic and effective of Esperanto associations and is doing much to unify and direct the movement in the United States and Canada. Its president is Col. George Harvey, editor of the *North American Review*, which conducts a regular department of Esperanto. The first national congress of Esperantists, held at Chautauqua, N. Y., in 1908, was a very successful one and plans are being laid to make the second, to occur at the same place in August of this year, a great and colossal success, which will do much to establish Esperanto firmly and decisively in this country. The Sixth International Congress of Esperantists will probably be held at Chautauqua and will bring thousands of Esperantists from other countries to the United States. American Esperantists are determined that this shall far eclipse all previous congresses and shall make a record which future congresses will find it hard to break. Esperanto is now taught in a number of important educational institutions in America and it is expected that it will soon be introduced into the high schools of several states. The United States government has officially recognized Esperanto, sending Major Straub as its delegate to the congress at Dresden. Major Straub made a very favorable report on the language and recommended that it be adopted by the Red Cross and that the government make an appropriation for the International congress.

Uruguay: There are two active Esperanto societies in Montevideo and an energetic propaganda is carried on.

LINGUISTIC DEVELOPMENT OF ESPERANTO

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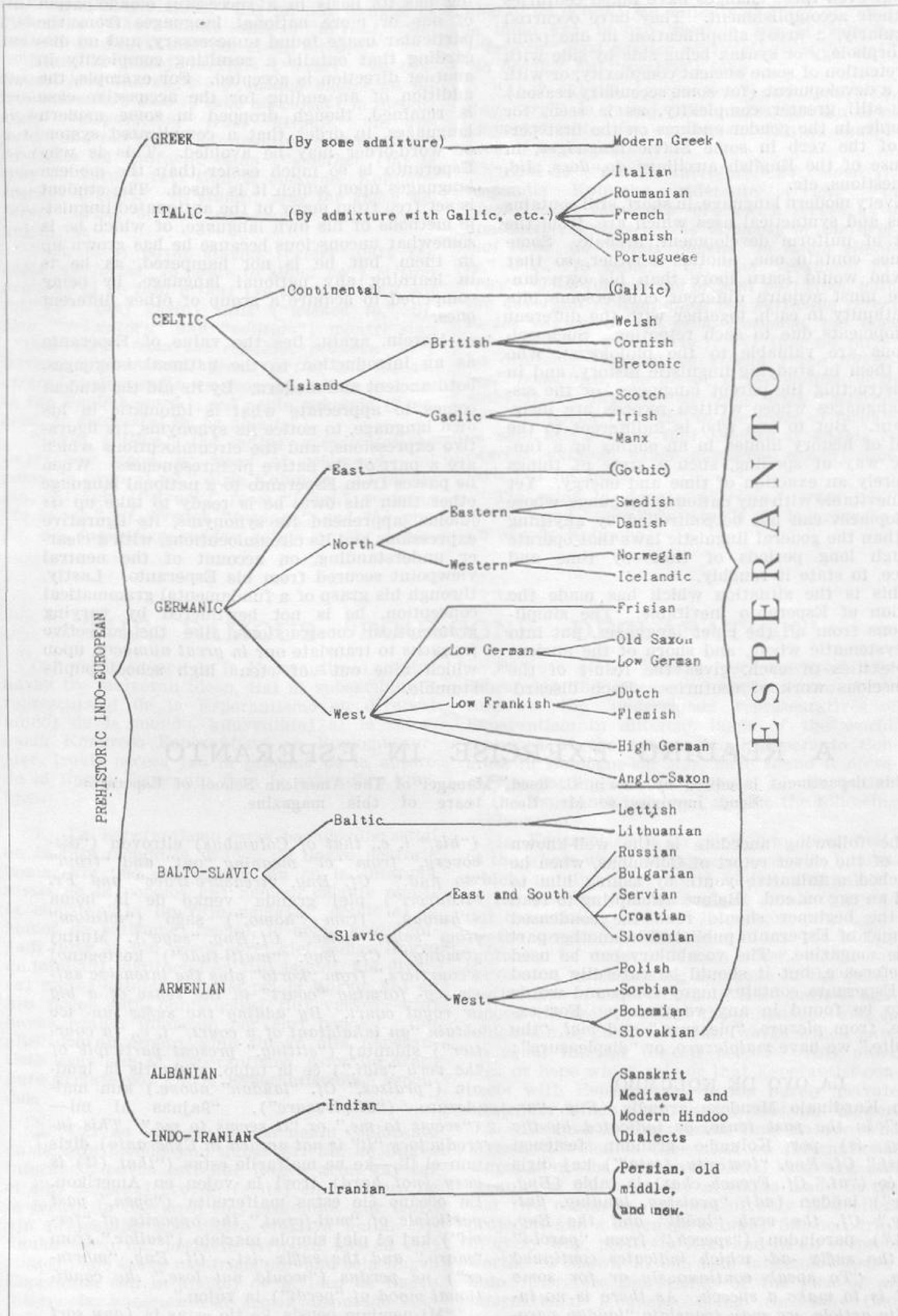
From the beginning of the linguistic history of the Aryan family, its languages have been developing in the direction of less complexity. At the farthest point back to which we can trace the original Aryan or Indo-European language, all our knowledge is conjectural, and based upon comparison and study of the languages descended from it. At this point we find a very great degree of complexity in its phonology, morphology, and syntax. For example, there existed not only a singular and plural number, but also a dual. The noun had seven cases, with different endings for the cases throughout the singular and plural, and as much as remained of the dual, which was already disappearing. Adjectives were similarly declined in seven cases, in three genders. The article was also declined, and pronouns had in many instances a still different mode of declension.

A like complicated state is seen in the early verb. There were active and middle voices and traces of a passive and reflexive. There were Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative, and Imperative moods, beside the infinitives and participles. There were various tense-systems, and methods of forming causatives, desideratives, inchoatives, etc., in many of these systems, with different endings for the different tenses, singular, dual, and plural, varying somewhat with the moods, according to a classification of primary and secondary endings. Certain vowel and consonant changes occurred also, in the older verbs, a trace of which is still to be seen in English *sing, sang, sung;* German *singen, sang, gesungen*, etc.

But at the dawn of linguistic history this Indo-European family was already separated, by a gradual growth from dialect into language, into eight great language-groups, most of which were in turn divided again into smaller more closely related groups. From these groups, as shown in the accompanying table, developed the chief languages of modern Europe, as well as certain important tongues of Asia. Some of the languages underwent violent changes, as when one nation conquered another and forced the conquered peoples to learn their own language, which resulted in more or less of a linguistic mixture. Sometimes the same result came about through peaceful colonization, or mercantile intercourse.

There was a universal development taking place in slight changes, unnoticed from generation to generation, as a rule; such, for instance, as brought about the English pronunciation of *i* like the *ai* in *aisle*, instead of the early pronunciation of this sound as it is, still, in all other languages of the I. E. family. The dual number disappeared early, but slight traces of it being found today. The various cases underwent fusion, some forms disappearing in one language, others in another, while prepositions served more and more to express case-relations. Yet Russian still keeps seven cases, German four, etc., while English clings to a few genitives and accusatives in its pronouns, as *his, him, whose, whom*, etc.

In the verb, although the middle voice disappeared generally, and either the subjunctive or optative mood, a great degree of complexity still remains. Change of ending to indicate person occurs, even though the pronouns are almost invariably given besides. English has succeeded in sloughing off all but the third singular ending, but holds to this in most verbs. Tense formation by internal change as well as by special endings and the use of auxiliaries persists in all languages, the principal parts of a large number of English verbs being quite as irregular as of any French or German or Greek one, in spite of the fact that English is among the simpler languages in regard to the verb-system.


PREHISTORIC INDO-EUROPEAN
GREEK
(By some admixture)
Modern Greek
ITALIC
(By admixture with Gallic, etc.)
Italian
Roumanian
French
Spanish
Portuguese
CELTIC
Continental
(Gallic)
British
Welsh
Cornish
Bretonic
Island
Gaelic
Scotch
Irish
Manx
GERMANIC
East
(Gothic)
North
Eastern
Swedish
Danish
Western
Norwegian
Icelandic
West
Frisian
Low German
Old Saxon
Low German
Low Frankish
Dutch
Flemish
High German
Anglo-Saxon
BALTO-SLAVIC
Baltic
Lettish
Lithuanian
Slavic
East and South
Russian
Bulgarian
Servian
Croatian
Slovenian
West
Polish
Sorbian
Bohemian
Slovakian
ARMENIAN
ALBANIAN
INDO-IRANIAN
Indian
Sanskrit
Mediaeval and
Modern Hindoo
Dialects
Iranian
Persian, old
middle,
and new.
ESPERANTO

But even these changes have taken centuries for their accomplishment. They have occurred irregularly, a great simplification in one point of morphology or syntax being side by side with the retention of some ancient complexity, or with even a development (for some secondary reason) of a still greater complexity, as is seen, for example, in the gender endings on the first person of the verb in some Slavic languages, in the use of the English auxiliary *do, does, did*, in questions, etc.

Every modern language, in short, still contains forms and syntactical uses which are, from the point of uniform development, archaic. Some tongues contain one, another another, so that he who would learn more than his own language must acquire different cumbersome bits of antiquity in each, together with the different developments due to such retention. Such collections are valuable to the philologist, who uses them in studying linguistic history, and in reconstructing the parent languages, or the sister languages whose written records are insignificant. But to one who is indifferent to the world of history hidden in an ending or a fantastic way of spelling, such a state of things is merely an exaction of time and energy. Yet it is inevitable with any national language, whose development can not be controlled by anything else than the general linguistic laws that operate through long periods of time—by time and chance, to state it roughly.

This is the situation which has made the creation of Esperanto inevitable. The simplifications from all the chief languages, put into one systematic whole, and shorn of the ancient complexities of each, gives the result of the unconscious work of centuries. Each discarding has its basis in a successful emancipation of one or more national languages from the particular usage found unnecessary, and no discarding that entails a resulting complexity in another direction is accepted. For example, the addition of an ending for the accusative case is retained, though dropped in some modern languages, in order that a complicated system of word-order may be avoided. This is why Esperanto is so much easier than the modern languages upon which it is based. The student is set free from many of the antiquated linguistic methods of his own language, of which he is somewhat unconscious because he has grown up in them, but he is not hampered, as he is in learning any national language, by being compelled to acquire a group of other different ones.

Herein, again, lies the value of Esperanto as an introduction to the national languages, both ancient and modern. By its aid the student comes to appreciate what is idiomatic in his own language, to notice its synonyms, its figurative expressions, and the circumlocutions which are a part of its native picturesqueness. When he passes from Esperanto to a national language other than his own, he is ready to take up *its* idioms, apprehend its synonyms, its figurative expressions and its circumlocutions, with a clearer understanding, on account of the neutral viewpoint secured from his Esperanto. Lastly, through his grasp of a fundamental grammatical conception, he is not bewildered by varying grammatical constructions, like the adjective *frequens* to translate our *in great numbers*, upon which nine out of ten high school pupils stumble.

A READING EXERCISE IN ESPERANTO

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The following anecdote is the well-known story of the clever retort of Columbus, when he squelched a talkative youth by asking him to stand an egg on end. Before attempting to read this the beginner should read the condensed grammar of Esperanto published in another part of the magazine. The vocabulary can be used for reference, but it should be carefully noted that Esperanto contains many compound words not to be found in any vocabulary. For example, from *plezuro*, "pleasure," and *mal*, "the opposite," we have *malplezuro*, or "displeasure":

LA OVO DE KOLUMBO.

La Kardinalo Mendoza aranĝis (*Eng. "arrange" in the past tense, as indicated by the ending -is*) por Kolumbo grandan festenon (*"feast," Cf. Eng. "festivity, festal"*) kaj diris al li ĉe (*"at," Cf. French chez*) la tablo (*Eng. "table"*) laŭdan (*adj. "praising, lauding, flattering," Cf. the verb "laŭdi" and the Eng. "laud."*) paroladon (*"speech," from "parol-i" plus the suffix -ad- which indicates continued action. "To speak continuously or for some time" is to make a speech. As there is no indefinite article, we may translate "laŭdan paroladon" as "a flattering speech"*). Li nomis lian (*"his," i. e., that of Columbus*) eltrovon (*"discovery," from "el" meaning "out" and "trovi" "to find." Cf. Eng. "treasure-trove" and Fr. "trouver."*) plej granda venko de la homa (*"human," from "homo,"*) saĝo (*"wisdom" from "saĝa," "wise." Cf. Eng. "sage"*). Multaj (*"many," Cf. Eng. "multi-tude"*) korteganoj (*"courtiers," from "korto" plus the intensive suffix -eg- forming "court" in the sense of a big or royal court. By adding the suffix -an- we obtain "an inhabitant of a court," i. e., "a courtier"*) sidantaj (*"sitting," present participle of the verb "sidi."*) ĉe la tablo, aŭskultis la laŭdojn (*"praises," Cf. "laŭdan" above.*) kun malplezuro (*"displeasure"*). "Ŝajnas al mi— (*"seems to me," or "it seems to me." This introductory "it" is not needed in Esperanto*) diris unu el ili,—ke ne malfacile estas (*"that (it) is easy (not hard)*) trovi la vojon en Amerikon. La oceano ĉie estas malfermita (*"open," past participle of "mal-fermi," the opposite of "fermi"*) kaj eĉ plej simpla maristo (*"sailor," from "maro," and the suffix -ist-. Cf. Eng. "mariner"*) ne perdus (*"would not lose," the conditional mood of "perdi"*) la vojon."

"Mi nemiam pensis, ke tio estas ia (*any sort of," the adjective corresponding to "io"*) mer-

ito," repondis Kolumbo, "kaj mi nur dankas la Ĉielon, ke (*"that" in the sense of "in that," "because"*) ĝi elektis min por ĉi tiu eltrovo."

Kiam la gastoj daŭrigis (*"daŭri" "to continue," plus the suffix -ig-, which makes an intransitive verb able to take an object*) la disputadon (*"disputation," from "disputi," "to dispute," and the suffix -ad- denoting continuation*) ĉu facile aŭ malfacile estas (*"whether (it) is easy or hard"*) fari tiun ĉi eltrovon, Kolumbo stariĝis (*"stari," "to stand," plus the suffix -iĝ- forms "arise, become standing"*) prenis ovon, kaj diris:

"Kiu el vi povas starigi (*"stari" with the suffix -ig- forms "to cause to stand up"*) ĉi tiun ovon, ke ĝi ne falu (*"that (so that) it shall not fall"*)?" Ĉiuj gastoj volis (*"wished to," Cf. Eng. "vol-untary" and "volition"*) montri sian (*"their own" from the reflexive pronoun "si"*) lertecon (*"cleverness," from "lert-a" and the abstract-forming suffix -ec- corresponding to -ness in the English word.*), sed neniu sukcesis (*"succeed, be successful in, be able to"*).

"Donu, (*"Give!" the ending -u indicates the imperative mood, or mood of command.*) mi petas, la ovon al mi," diris Kolumbo. Li prenis ĝin, ekfrapis (*"struck," from "frapi," meaning "to knock," Cf. French "frapper," and the prefix -ek- indicating sudden action or the beginning of an action*) ĝin delikate al (*"to" or "on"*) la tablo kaj la ovo stariĝis sur la rompita (*"broken," past passive participle from "rompi," "to break," Fr. "rompre"*) loko.

"Ah!" ekkriis (*prefix "ek-" and "krii," Cf. Eng. "cry"*) la gastoj, "Tion scius fari ĉiu el ni (*inverted order for emphasis: "To do that,—each of us knows how"*).

"Kial do (*"then," "therefore," Fr. "donc"*)," respondis Kolumbo, ridetante (*"ridi," "to laugh," with the suffix -et-, which serves as a diminutive, or lessens the intensity of the original root. So "rideti" means "to laugh slightly," i. e., "to smile." Cf. Eng. "ri-sible," Fr. "rire." This form is the present participle, with the adverbial ending, since the participle refers to the subject of the verb, Kolumbo, but does not modify it adjectively.*), "Vi tion ne faris? La diferenco inter ni estas jena (*"the following," from "jen," by giving it the ending -a- to make it an adjective agreeing with "diferenco"*): vi povus (*"could," in the sense of "would be able to," a tense that English is unable to express without using auxiliary words*) tion fari, kaj mi faris."

Tia estas la deveno (*"origin," from "de," "from," and "veno," "coming"*) de la proverbo: La ovo de Kolumbo.

THE FAMOUS "BOULOGNE DECLARATION"

Ĉar pri la esenco de la Esperantismo multaj havas tre malveran ideon, tial ni subskribintoj, representatoj de la Esperantismo en diversaj landoj de la mondo, kunvenintaj al la internacia Kongreso Esperantista en Boulogne-sur-Mer, trovis necesa laŭ la propono de la aŭtoro de la lingvo Esperanto doni la sekvantan klarigon.

1. La Esperantismo estas penado disvastigi en la tuta mondo la uzadon de lingvo neŭtrale homa, kiu "ne entrudante sin en la internan vivon de la popoloj kaj neniom celante elpuŝi la ekzistantajn lingvojn naciajn," donus al la homoj de malsamaj nacioj, le eblon komprenigadi inter si, kiu povos servi kiel paciga lingvo de publikaj institucioj en tiuj landoj, kie diversaj nacioj batalas inter si pri la lingvo, kaj en kiu povos esti publikigataj tiuj verkoj, kiuj havas egalan intereson por ĉiuj popoloj. Ĉiu alia ideo aŭ espero, kiun tiu aŭ alia Esperantisto ligas kun la Esperantismo, estos lia afero pure privata por kiu la Esperantismo ne respondas.

2. Ĉar en la nuna tempo neniu esploranto en la tuta mondo jam dubas pri tio, ke lingvo internacia povas esti nur lingvo arta, kaj ĉar el ĉiuj multegaj provoj, faritaj en la daŭro de la lastaj du centjaroj ĉiuj prezentas, nur teoriajn prejektojn, kaj lingvo efektive finita, ĉiuflanke elprovita, perfekte vivipova kaj en ĉiuj rilatoj pleje taŭga montriĝis nur unu sola lingvo Esperanto, tial la amikoj de la ideo de lingvo internacia, konsciante ke teoria disputado kondukos al nenio kaj ke la celo povas esti atingita nur per laborado praktika, jam de longe ĉiuj grupiĝis ĉirkaŭ la sola lingvo Esperanto kaj

Because many have a very incorrect idea concerning the essence of Esperantism, therefore we, the undersigned representatives of Esperantism in different lands of the world, convened at the International Esperanto Congress in Boulogne-sur-Mer, have found it necessary, according to the proposal of the author of the Esperanto language, to give the following explanation:

1. Esperantism is an attempt to disseminate in the whole world a language neutrally human, which, not intruding itself in the internal life of the peoples, and aiming not at all to crowd out the existing national languages, would give to the people of different nations the ability mutually to undestand each other, which can serve as a peace-making language in the public institutions of those where different nations fight among themselves about the language; and in which can be published those works which have an equal interest for all peoples. Any other idea or hope which this or that Esperantist connects with Esperantism, is his purely private affair, for which Esperantism does not answer.

2. Because in the present time no one who investigates doubts this—that an international language can be only an artificial language, and because, of all the many attempts made in the last two centuries, all present only theoretical projects; and a language actually finished, tried in every way, perfectly vital and in all respects worthy is shown in one sole language—Esperanto; therefore the friends of the idea of an international language, being conscious that theoretical disputation will lead to nothing, and that the aim can be attained only by practical labor, have gathered about the Esperanto lan-

laboras por ĝia disvastigado kaj riĉigado de ĝia literaturo.

3. Ĉar la aŭtoro de la lingvo Esperanto tuj en la komenco rifuzis unufoje por ĉiam ĉiujn personajn rajtojn kaj privilegiojn rilate tiun lingvon, tial Esperanto estas "nenies propraĵo" nek en rilato materiala, nek en rilato morala.

Materiala majstro de tiu ĉi lingvo estas la tuta mondo kaj ĉiu deziranto povas eldonadi en aŭ pri tiu ĉi lingvo ĉiajn verkojn, kiajn li deziras, kaj uzadi la lingvon por ĉiaj eblaj celoj; kiel spiritaj majstroj de tiu ĉi lingvo estos ĉiam rigardataj tiuj personoj, kiuj de la mondo esperantista estos konfesataj kiel la plej bonaj kaj plej talentaj verkistoj de tiu ĉi lingvo.

4. Esperanto havas nenium personan leĝdonanton kaj dependas de neniu aparta homo. Opinioj kaj verkoj de la kreinto de Esperanto havas, simile al la opinioj kaj verkoj de ĉiu alia esperantisto, karakteron absolute privatan kaj por neniu devigan. La solo unu fojon por ĉiam deviga por ĉiuj esperantistoj fundamento de la Lingvo Esperanto estas le verketo "Fundamento de Esperanto," en kiu neniu havas la rajton fari ŝangon. Se iu dekliniĝas de la reguloj kaj modeloj donitaj en la dirita verko, li neniam povas pravigi sin per la vortoj "tiel deziras aŭ konsilas la aŭtoro de Esperanto." Ĉiun ideon, kiu ne povas oportune esprimata per tiu materialo, kiu troviĝas en la "Fundamento Esperanto," ĉiu esperantisto havas la rajton esprimi en tia maniero, ...un li trovas la plej ĝusta, tiel same, kiel estas farate en ĉiu alia lingvo. Sed pro plena unueco de la lingvo al ĉiuj esperantistoj estas rekomendate imitadi kiel eble plej multe tiun stilon, kiu troviĝas en la verkoj de la kreinto de Esperanto, kiu la plej multe laboris por kaj en Esperanto kaj la plej bone konas ĝian spiriton.

5. Esperantisto estas nomata ĉiu persono, kiu scias kaj uzas la lingvon Esperanto, tute egale, por kiaj celoj li ĝin uzas. Apartenado al la aktiva Societo esperantista por ĉiu esperantisto estas rekomendinda, sed ne deviga.

guage and are working for its dissemination and the enrichment of its literature.

3. Because the author of the Esperanto refused once for all, in the beginning, all personal rights and privileges relating to this language, therefore Esperanto is "nobody's property," neither in a material nor in a moral relation. The material master of this language is the whole world, and every one so desiring can publish in or concerning this language all works which he desires, and use the language for all possible purposes. As spiritual masters of this language will be always regarded those persons who of the entire Esperanto world shall be confessed as the best and most talented writers of this language.

4. Esperanto has no personal law-giver and depends on no separate man. All opinions and works of the creator of Esperanto have, like the opinions of any other Esperantist, a character absolutely private and are mandatory for nobody. The sole once-for-always foundation of the Esperanto language, obligatory to all Esperantists, is the little work, *"Fundamento de Esperanto,"* in which nobody has the right to make a change. If any one shall diverge from the rules and models given in the said work, he can never justify himself by the words, "thus wishes or advises the author of Esperanto." Every idea which cannot be expressed by that material which is found in the *"Fundamento de Esperanto,"* every Esperantist has the right to express in the manner which he finds most correct, the same as is done in any other language. But for the complete uniformity of the language it is recommended to all Esperantists to imitate as much as possible the style which is found in the works of the creator of Esperanto, who has labored most for and in Esperanto and best knows its spirit.

1. An Esperantist is any person who knows and uses the Esperanto language, being entirely equal, for whatever purpose he uses it. Membership in some active Esperanto society is recommended to every Esperantist, but is not obligatory.

Alphabet and Pronunciation of Esperanto

THE ALPHABET consists of twenty-eight letters: **a b c ĉ d e f g ĝ h ĥ i j ĵ k l m n o p r s ŝ t u ŭ v z.** The *sounds* are as follows:

a is like *a* in f*a*ther.
c is like *ts* in ha*ts*.
ĉ is like *ch* in *ch*ur*ch*.
e is like *a* in f*a*te, but not so long. It may be best described to an American as long *a* shortened, or short *e* (as in *met*) lengthened. Since none of the other vowels resembles it, one may pronounce it long, medium or short, with not the slightest danger of being misunderstood.
g is like *g* in *g*et.
ĝ is like *g* in *g*em, or *j* in *j*oy.
ĥ is like *ch* in lo*ch*—a strong, guttural aspirate, sounded *hH*. Found in very few words.
i is like *ee* in s*ee*.
j is like *y* in *y*et, *y*arn, bo*y*, a*y*.
ĵ is like *z* in sei*z*ure.
o is like *o* in r*o*ll.
s is like *s* in *s*o.
ŝ is like *sh* in *sh*ow.
u is like *oo* in s*oo*n (*oo*, not *yoo*).
ŭ is like *w* in ho*w* and is used only in **aŭ**, pronounced *ow*, and **eŭ**, pronounced *ehw*.
z is like *z* in *z*one, sei*z*e.
r is slightly rolled or trilled.

The remaining letters are pronounced exactly as in English: **b d f h k l m n p t v.**

oj is like *oy* in b*oy*.
ojn is like *oin* in c*oin*.
aj is like *y* in m*y*, sk*y*, tr*y*.
ajn is like *ine* in sh*ine*.
ej is like *ay* in p*ay*, h*ay*.
uj is pronounced *ooy*—one syllable.
ujn is pronounced *ooyn*—one syllable.

PRONUNCIATION.—Every word is pronounced exactly as spelled, and no letter is ever *silent*.

The Accent, stress or emphasis is placed on the syllable next to the last: **BA'lo; ne-HE'la; di-li-GEN'ta.**

Every vowel (**a, e, i, o, u**) adds a syllable: **zo-o-lo-gi-o; tre-eg-e.**

Grammar of Esperanto in Plain Language

ARTICLE.—Esperanto has no word for *a*. **Domo** means *a house*; **viro,** *a man*, etc. The word for *the* is **la: La domo,** *the house*; **la viro,** *the man*.

NOUNS are *names* of the things of which we speak. They are formed by adding **'o** to the root: **am'o,** *love;* **ag'o,** *an act;* **bonec'o,** *goodness;* **dom'o,** *house.*

PLURAL.—When more than one is spoken of, we add **'j: kat'o'j,** *cats.*

VERBS are words expressing *action.* If the action is *now* occurring, the sign is **'as**; if *past,* **'is**; if future, **'os: am'as,** *does love;* **am'is,** *did love;* **am'os,** *will love.* The form of the verb is not changed for a plural noun.

Conditional action is expressed by **'us: (se)....am'us,** (*if*).....*should love.*

Imperative action, indicating command, desire or purpose, is expressed by **'u: Am'u min!**=*Love me!*

Infinitive or indefinite action is expressed by **'i: am'i,** *to love;* **est'i,** *to be.*

ADJECTIVES are words which express *quality.* They are formed by the addition of **'a** to the root: **am'a,** *loving, affectionate;* **grand'a,** *large;* **bon'a,** *good.* An adjective usually belongs to a noun, and if the noun has the plural sign, **'j,** the adjective also takes it: **bel'a'j bird'o'j,** *beautiful birds.*

ADVERBS usually express *manner,* and are formed by adding **'e** to the root: **am'e,** *lovingly*; **rapid'e,** *rapidly.* Not all adverbs end in **'e**; see "Primary Adverbs," American Esperanto Book.

FINAL 'N.—When a verb requires an *object* to complete its sense, this *object* on which the force of the verb falls, has the final **'n: Li mortigis la kato'n**=*He killed the cat.* The **'n** is also used to indicate *motion toward:* **Johano iras hejmo'n**=*John is going home(ward).* If the noun is plural, the **'n** follows the **'j.** An adjective belonging to the **'n** noun also takes the **'n: ruĝ'a'j'n pom'o'j'n.**

PRONOUNS are words which are used instead of nouns. The personal pronouns are: **Mi** *I,* **vi** *you,* **li** *he,* **ŝi** *she,* **ĝi** *it,* **ni** *we,* **ili** *they,* **oni** "*one,*" "*they,*"

"*a person*"; **si** '*self* or '*selves*, can refer only to a *third person;* that is, not to the speaker or listener, but to some other.

POSSESSION in pronouns, shown by *my*, *your*, *his*, etc., is indicated by the adjective sign **'a**: **mi'a, vi'a, li'a**, etc. When the noun to which they are related is plural, the possessive pronouns take the plural sign, and if the noun is singular, the pronoun is also singular, even though it refers to more than one person: **li'a'j libroj**, *his books;* **ili'a libro**, *their book*.

Possessive Nouns, such as *John's*, *Mary's*, *father's*, are rendered in Esperanto by the word **de** (*of*): **La libro de Johano**=*John's book.*

THE PARTICIPLE is a word that always implies *action*, and thus resembles the verb. Its signs are: *present action*, **'ant'**; *past*, **'int'**; *future*, **'ont'**. By its ending, it takes the form of a noun, adverb or adjective. In the noun form, it represents the *person* performing the act: **la kant'ant'o**, *the person who is singing.* In the adjective form, it shows *the quality of being in action:* **kant'ant'a birdo**, *a singing bird.* In the adverbial form, the participle shows the *fact* of the action, but does not *directly* connect act and actor: **Kant'int'e, la birdo flugis**=*Having sung, the bird flew.*

The Passive Participle expresses the action as being *received*. Its forms are **'at'**, **'it'** and **'ot'**.

The verb EST'I (*to be*) is used with the participles as follows:

estas am'anta—'ata, *is loving—loved.*

estis am'anta—'ata, *was loving—loved.*

estos am'anta—'ata, *will be loving—loved.*

estis am'inta—'ita, *had been loving—loved.*

estis am'onta—'ota, *was about to love—be loved*, etc., etc., etc.

(For complete explanations and examples of the various shades of meaning reached by participles see The American Esperanto Book).

THE NUMERALS are **unu** 1, **du** 2, **tri** 3, **kvar** 4, **kvin** 5, **ses** 6, **sep** 7, **ok** 8, **naŭ** 9, **dek** 10, **cent** 100, **mil** 1000. The units are expressed by placing the lower number *after* the higher: **dek du**, *twelve*, **dek tri** *thirteen*, etc. The tens and hundreds are formed by placing the lower number *before* the higher: **du'dek**, *twenty*, **kvin'dek** *fifty*, etc.

Ordinals have the sign **'a**: **unu'a, du'a, tri'a**=*first, second, third.*

Fractionals have the sign **'on'**: **du'on'o, ok'on'o**=*one-half, one-eighth.*

Multiples have the sign **'obl'**: **du-obl'a, tri'obl'e**=*double, triply.*

Collectives are formed with the sign **'op'**: **du'op'e, dek'op'e**=*by twos, by tens.*

"**At the rate of**" is signified by the word **po**: **po du**, *at the rate of two.*

PREPOSITIONS are words used to express *relation* between other words. They are the equivalents of such English words as *on*, *over*, *in*, *at*, *by*, *near*, etc. In English, words following prepositions are said to be in the *objective: at him, toward her.* In Esperanto, the sense is literally *at he, toward she, by they*, etc. We do not change the form of either noun or pronoun following a preposition.

The preposition JE, which has no fixed meaning, is used when we are not able to decide what preposition exactly expresses the sense. Instead of **je** we can omit the preposition altogether and substitute the sign **'n** after the noun.

HOW TO READ ESPERANTO

Upon reviewing the foregoing matter, the student should find that he knows the meaning of the following grammatical suffixes: **'o, 'a, 'e, 'j, 'n, 'as, 'ant', 'at', 'is, 'int', 'it', 'os, 'ont', 'ot', 'us, 'u, 'i.** The mark ' by which we have set off the suffixes in the examples is not used in ordinary text, and the student soon learns their meaning so thoroughly that his mind automatically combines it with the root. Thus, **am'**, *the idea of affection*, and **'as**, *action in the present tense*, do not convey to the brain two distinct thoughts, but the single idea *loves*. Of less relative importance than the grammatical signs are the syllable prefixes and suffixes shown on another page. They are used with great frequency. Thus, **virineto** one would find to contain four words: **vir'**, *man*; **'in'**, *female*; **'et'**, *tiny, small*; **o**, *a being or object*; hence, *a little woman.*

Prefixes, Suffixes, Word-Building Method

Esperanto is equipped with a system of prefixes and suffixes, giving a wide range of expression to a very small vocabulary. Taking a root for the central thought, these are used to express the variations of the central idea. In Exercise 42, *American Esperanto Book*, there are shown 53 words thus formed from one root. The only limit to such combinations is clearness.

PREFIXES

BO′ indicates relationship by marriage: **bo′patro,** *father-in-law.*
ĈEF′ chief or principal: **ĉef′kuiristo,** *head cook.*
DE′ means *from:* **de′preni,** *to take from.*
DIS′ dismemberment or separation: **dis′ŝiri,** *to tear apart.*
EK′ to begin suddenly: **ek′krii,** *to cry out;* **ek′dormi,** *to fall asleep.*
EKS′ same as English *ex*: **eks′prezidanto,** *ex-president.*
EL′ out: **el′labori,** *to work out*; **elpensi,** *to think out, to invent.*
FOR′ away: **for′iri,** *to go away.*
GE′ both sexes: **ge′patroj,** *parents.*
MAL′ the direct opposite: **bona,** *good*; **mal′bona,** *bad*; **levi,** *to raise*; **mal′levi,** *to lower.*
NE′ not, neutral: **ne′bela,** *not beautiful, plain.*
PRA′ means *great-* or *primordial*: **pra-avo,** *great-grandfather*; **pra′patroj,** *forefathers.*
RE′ to repeat or reverse: **re′iri,** *to go back*; **re′diri,** *to repeat.*
SEN′ without, *-less*: **sen′hara,** *bald.*

SUFFIXES

′AD′ continued action: **kanto,** *a song*; **kant′ad′o,** *continued singing.*
′AĴ′ the concrete; something made from or having the quality of: **bel′aĵ′o,** *a beautiful thing*; **ŝaf′aĵ′o,** *mutton.*
′AR′ collection or group; **vort′ar′o,** *a dictionary*; **ŝaf′ar′o,** *flock of sheep.*
′ĈJ′ affectionate diminutive for masculine names: **Vil′ĉj′o,** *Willie.*
′AN′ inhabitant, member or partisan of: **irland′an′o,** *an Irishman*; **krist-an′o,** *a Christian.*
′EBL′ possibility: **vid′ebl′a,** *visible.*
′EC′ abstract quality: **bel′ec′o,** *beauty.*
′EG′ increased degree or size: **grand-eg′a,** *immense*; **vir′eg′o,** *a giant.*
′EJ′ place of action: **lern′ej′o,** *school.*
′EM′ tendency or inclination: **labor-em′a,** *industrious.*
′ER′ a unit of a collection: **mon′er′o,** *a coin*; **sabl′er′o,** *a grain of sand.*
′ESTR′ a leader or head: **urb′estr′o,** *mayor*; **ŝip′estr′o,** *ship's captain.*
′ET′ diminution of size or degree: **vir-et′o,** *a tiny man*; **varm′et′a,** *lukewarm.*
′ID′ offspring: **kat′id′o,** *a kitten.*
′IG′ to cause to become: **riĉ′ig′i,** *to enrich.*
′IĜ′ to become: **riĉ′iĝ′i,** *to "get rich."*
′IL′ tool, means, instrument: **kudr′il′o,** *a needle*; **tranĉ′il′o,** *a knife.*
′IN′ the feminine: **frat′in′o,** *sister.*
′IND′ denotes worthiness: **kred′ind′a,** *worthy of belief.*
′ING′ holder for a single article: **cigar′ing′o,** *a cigar holder.*
′IST′ a person occupied with: **kant′ist′o** *a singer*; **drog′ist′o,** *a druggist.*
′NJ′ affectionate diminutive for feminine names: **pa′nj′o,** *mamma.*
′UJ′ that which contains: **krem′uj′o,** *a cream pitcher.* **Franco,** *a Frenchman*; **Franc′uj′o,** *France.*
′UL′ a person having the quality of: **grand′ul′o,** *a large person.*

Write for "How to Organize an Esperanto Club." Free to you

ESPERANTO-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

In using the following vocabulary, a working knowledge of the grammatical suffixes and word-elements is very helpful. With these well assimilated, one can form for himself a great variety of words from each root. Thus, from **LERN'** we have: **Lernejo,** *school;* **lernigi,** *to teach;* **lernigisto,** *an instructor;* **lernanto,** *a pupil;* **lernigistino,** *an instructress;* **lernejestro,** *a school principal;* **lernema,** *apt or quick to learn;* **mallernemulo,** *a dullard, dunce;* and many more. From the root **ŜAF'** we have **ŝafo,** *a sheep*; **ŝafisto,** *shepherd*; **ŝafino,** *ewe*; **ŝafido,** *a lamb*; **ŝafidino,** *a ewe lamb*; **ŝafaro,** *flock*; **ŝafaĵo,** *mutton*; **ŝafidaĵo,** "*lamb mutton.*" The inherent lameness of English is well illustrated by comparison here. While it has *veal* to signify the flesh of a calf, it must resort to more or less awkward and ambiguous forms to designate the flesh of a lamb, pig, colt, fawn; and where Esperanto has the precise term **kokidaĵo,** English has the meaningless platitude, *spring chicken!*

A

a t. of adj.
abat' abbot
abel' bee
abi' fir [(journal)
abon' subscribe
acer' maple
acid' acid, sour
aĉet' buy
ad' d. duration.
adiaŭ good-bye
admir' admire
admon' admonish
ador' adore
adult' to commit
aer' air [adultery
afabl' affable, kind
afekt' tobeaffected
afer' affair, business matter
afrank' frank n
ag' act [letter
agl' eagle
agord' tune(instr.)
agrabl' agreeable
aĝ' age
ajl' garlic
ajn' ever: *kiu* who *kiu ajn* whoever
aĵ' d. concrete ideas
akcel' to hasten
akcent' accent [tr.
akcept' accept, welcome
akcipitr' hawk
akir' acquire
akn' pimple [pany
akompan' accom-
akr' sharp [per
akrid' grass-hop-
aks' axle [man
akuŝ' deliver a wo-
akv' wate.
al to
alaŭd' lark (bird)
ali' other
almenaŭ at least
almoz' alms
alt' high
altern' alternate
alud' allude
alumet' match
am' love [(lucifer)
amas' crowd, mass
ambaŭ both
ambos' anvil
amel' starch
amik' friend
ampleks' extent
amuz' amuse
an' d. member
anas' duck
angil' eel
angul' corner,
anĝel angel[angle
ankoraŭ yet, still
ankr' anchor
anonc' announce
anser' goose [ot
anstataŭ instead
ant' e. of pres. part. act.
antaŭ before
antikv' old (hist.)
apart' separate, adj.
aparten' belong
apenaŭ scarcely
aper' appear
apog' lean (vb.)
April' April
aprob' approve
apud near, by
ar' d. collection
arane' spider
arb' tree
arĉ' bow, fiddle
arde' heron
ardez' slate
argil' clay
arĝent' silver
ark' arch, bow
art' art
artifik' cunning
artik' joint
as e. of pres. tense
at' e. of pr. part. pas.
atak' attack
atenc' attempt
atend' wait, expect
atent' attentive
atest' attest certify
ating' attain, ar-
atut' trump[rive at
aŭ or, *aŭ .. aŭ* either..or
aŭd' hear
Aŭgust' August
aŭskult' listen
aŭtun' autumn
av' grandfather
avar' covetous
avel' hazel nut
aven' oats
aventur' adventure
avert' warn [for
avid' covet, eager
azen' ass, donkey
azot' nitrogen

B

babil' chatter
bagatel' trifle
bak' bake
bala' sweep
balanc' sway, swing, (tr.)
balbut' stammer
baldaŭ soon
balen' whale
ban' bathe (tr.)
bant' bow (of ribb.)
bapt' baptize
bar' bar, obstruct
barb' beard
barbir' barber
barel' keg, barrel
bask' coat tail
baston' stick
bat' beat
batal' fight
bed' bed (garden)
bedaŭr' pity, re-
bek' beak [gret
bel' beautiful, fine
ben' bless
benk' bench
ber' berry
best' beast, animal
betul' birch (tree)
bezon' need, want
bien' goods, estate
bier' beer
bind' bind (books)
bird' bird
blank' white
blek' cry (of beasts)
blind' blind
blond' fair (of hair)
blov' blow
blu' blue [riage
bo' d. relat. by mar-
boat' boat
boj' bark (dog's)
bol' boil (intr.)
bon' good
bor' bore (tr.)
bord' shore, bank
border' border hem
bors' bourse, ex-
bot' boot [change
botel' bottle
bov' ox
brak' arm
bram' bream
branĉ' branch
brand' brandy (prod. of still)
brasik' cabbage
bret' shelf
brid' bridle
brik' brick
bril' shine (intr.)
brod' embroider
brog' scald
bros' brush
bru' noise
brul' burn (intr.)
brun' brown
brust' chest, breast
brut' brute, cattle
bub' lad, urchin
buĉ' slaughter
buf' toad
bukl' ringlet, curl
bul' clod, ball
bulb' bulb, onion
bulk' roll (bread)
burd' drone (ins.)
burĝ' citizen
burĝon' bud
buŝ' mouth
buter' butter
butik' shop
buton' button

C

ced' to yield
cejan' cornflower
cel' aim, object
cend' cent (coin)
cent hundred
cerb' brain, mind
cert' certain, sure
cerv' deer [ing
ceter' rest, remain-
cifer' cypher, nu-
cigar' cigar[meral
cigared' cigarette
cign' swan
cikoni' stork
cim' bug
cindr' ash, cinder
cirkuler' circular
cit' cité, mention
citron' lemon
col' inch

Ĉ

ĉagren' grieve(tr.)
ĉambr' room
ĉan' cock (of a gun)
ĉap' cap
ĉapel' hat
ĉapitr', chapter
ĉar for, because
ĉarlatan' charla-
ĉarm' charm [tan
ĉarnir' hinge
ĉarpent' carpentry
ĉas' hunt, chase
ĉast' chaste
ĉe at, with
ĉef' chief
ĉemiz' shirt
ĉen' chain
ĉeriz' cherry
ĉerk' coffin
ĉerp' draw (from any source)
ĉes' cease, desist
ĉeval' horse
ĉi d. proximity: *tie* there, *tie ĉi* here
ĉia every (kind)
ĉiam always
ĉie everywhere[ner
ĉiel in every man-
ĉiel' heaven, sky
ĉies everybody's
ĉif' crumple, crease
ĉifon' rag
ĉikan' chicanery
ĉio everything, all
ĉiom all of it [out
ĉirkaŭ round, ab-
ĉiu each, every one
ĉiz' chisel, carve
ĉj' d. masc. affect. diminutives
ĉu whether: asks a question

D

da is used instead of *de* after words expressing weight or measure:
danc' dance
dand' dandy
danĝer' danger
dank' thank
dat' date (time)
daŭr' endure, last
de of, from, with pass. part. *by*
dec' becoming
Decembr' Decber
decid' decide (tr.)
deĉifr' decypher
dediĉ' dedicate
defend' defend
degel' thaw
dejor' be on duty
dek ten
dekliv' slope
dekstr' right-hand
delir' be delirious
demand' ask
dens' dense, close
dent' tooth
denunc' denounce
depend' depend
des the (*ju .. des*) the .. the)
desegn' design
detal' detail
detru' destroy
dev' must, *dev'ig* compel
deviz' device, motto
dezert' (the) desert
dezir' desire, wish
Di' God
diboĉ' debauchery
difekt' to damage
diferenc' differ
difin' define, des-
dig' dike [tine
dik' thick, stout
dikt' dictate
diligent' diligent
dimanĉ' Sunday
dir' say, tell
direkt' direct, steer
dis' d. separ
diskont' discount
dispon' dispose
disput' dispute
disting' distinguish
distr' distract
diven' divine, guess
divers' various, di-
divid' divide [verse
do then, according-
dolĉ' sweet [ly
dolor' pain, ache
dom' house
domaĝ' (it is a) pity
don' give [sent
donac' make pre-
dorlot' coddle
dorm' sleep
dorn' thorn
dors' (the) back
dot' dowry
drap' woolen cloth
draŝ' thrash
dres' train (anim.)
drink' drink (in ex-
drog' drug [cess
dron' drown, sink
du two
dub' doubt
duk' duke [whilst
dum' during, while,
dung' hire(servant)

E

e t. of adv.
eben' even, smooth
ebl' d. possibility
ec' d. abst. idea.
eĉ even (adv.)
edif' edify
eduk' educate, rear
edz' husband
efektiv' real, actual
efik' have effect
eg' d. increase
egal' equal
eĥ' echo
ej' d. place allotted to
ek' d. sudden or beginning act
eks' ex- (who has been)
ekscit' excite
ekskurs' trip
eksped' dispatch
ekster outside
eksterm' crush out
ekstrem' extreme
ekzamen' examine
ekzempl' example
ekzerc' exercise
ekzil' banish
ekzist' exist [mong
el out of, from a-
elefant' elephant
elekt' choose
em' d. propensity
embaras' puzzle
embusk' ambush
enigm' puzzle[take
entrepren' under-
enu' be wearied
envi' envy
er' d. unit
erar' error, mistake
erinac' hedgehog
ermit' hermit
erp' harrow
escept' except
eskadr' squadron
esper' hope
esplor' explore
esprim' express
est' be (verb aux.)
estim' esteem
esting' extinguish
estr' d. chief
eŝafod scaffold
et' d. diminution
etaĝ' story (of house)
etend' extend (tr.)
etern' eternal
evit' avoid
ezok' pike (fish)

F

fab' bean
fabel' tale, story
fabl' fable
fabrik' factory
facil' easy
faden' thread
fag' beech-tree
fajf' whistle
fajl' file (tool)
fajr' fire
fak' compartment
fakt' fact
faktur' invoice
fal' fall [grass
falĉ' mow, cut
fald' fold
falk falcon
fals' falsify
fam' fame, rumour
famili' family
fand' cast, melt
fantom' ghost
far' do, make
faring' pharynx
farm' take on lease
fart' be (well or un-
farun' flour [well)
fask' bundle
fast' fast (vb.)
faŭk' jaws, gully
favor' favour
fazan' pheasant
febr' fever
Februar' February
feĉ' lees, sediment
fe'in' fairy
fel' hide, fleece
feliĉ' happy, lucky
felt' felt
femur' thigh
fend' split, rive (tr.)
fenestr' window
fer' iron
ferdek' deck (ship)
ferm' shut, close
fervor' zeal
fest' festival
festen' banquet
fianĉ' betrothed
fibr' fibre
fid' to rely upon
fidel' faithful
fier' proud
fig' fig [present
figur' image, re-
fil' son
filik' fern
fin' end, finish (tr.)
fingr' finger
firm' firm
fiŝ' fish
flam' flame
flank' side, flank
flar' smell (tr.)
flat' flatter
flav' yellow

Read Page 2 of the cover and make up an Esperan to Club today

For effective propaganda the "White Flyer" is without an equal

fleg' nurse (the
fleks' bend [sick
flik' patch
flirt' flit, flirt
flok' flake
flor' flower
flos' raft
flu' flow
flug' fly (vb.)
fluid' fluid
flut' flute
foir' fair (subst.)
foj' time(threetimes
fojn' hay . [&c.)
fok' seal (animal)
foli' leaf, sheet
fond' found, start
font' spring, fount
fontan' fountain
for forth, out, away
forges' forget
forĝ' forge, smithy
fork' fork
form' shape
formik' ant
forn' stove, furnace
fort' strength
fortik' strong (to
fos' dig [resist)
fost' post, stake
frag' strawberry
fraj' spawn
frak' dress coat
frakas' shatter
fraksen' ash [son
framason' freema-
framb' raspberry
frand'-aĵo sweets, dainties
franĝ' fringe
frap' hit, strike
frat' brother
fraŭl' bachelor
fremd foreign
frenez' crazy, mad
freŝ' fresh, new
fripon' rogue
friz' dress (hair)
fromaĝ' cheese
frost' frost
frot' rub
fru' early
frugileg' rook
frukt' fruit
frunt' forehead
ftiz' phthisis
fulg' soot
fulm' lightning
fum' smoke
fund' bottom [ation
fundament' found-
funebr' funeral
funel' funnel
fung' mushroom
funt' pound
furaĝ' forage
furioz' rage
fuŝ' bungle
fut' foot (measure)

G

gaj' gay, merry
gajn' gain, earn
gal' gall
galoŝ' rubber-shoe
gamaŝ' gaiter
gant' glove [tee
garanti' guaran-
garb' sheaf, shock
gard' guard [gle
gargar' rinse, gar-
gas' gas
gast' guest
gazet' newspaper
ge' d. both sexes
general' general (military)
gent' tribe
genu' knee
gest' gesture
glaci' ice
glad' to iron
glan' acorn
glas' glass, tumbler
glat' smooth
glav' sword
glit' glide, slide
glob' globe
glor' glory
glu' glue
glut' swallow (vb.)
gorĝ' throat
graci' graceful
grad' degree
graf' earl, count
grajn' a grain, pip
grand' great, tall
gras' fat
grat' scratch [late
gratul' congratu-
grav' important
graved' pregnant
gravur' engrave
gren' grain, corn
gri' gruel
grifel' slatepencil
gril' cricket (insect)
grinc' to grate
griz' grey [(intr.)
gros' gooseberry
gru' crane (bird)
grup' group
gudr' tar [age
gum' gum, mucil-
gurd' barrel organ
gust' taste
gut' drop, drip
guvern'-istino, governess [itary)
gvardi' guard (mil-
gvid' to guide

Ĝ

ĝarden' garden
ĝem' groan
ĝen' incommode
ĝeneral' general
ĝentil' polite [adj.
ĝerm' germ
ĝi it
ĝib' hump
ĝiraf' giraffe
ĝis until, as far as
ĝoj' joy, glad
ĝu' enjoy
ĝust' exact, right

H

ha ah
hajl' hail
hak' to chop [hall
hal' great room,
haladz' bad exhalation
halt' stop (intr.)
har' hair
hard' harden
haring' herring
harp' harp [less)
haŭt' skin, (hair-
hav' have [bour
haven' port, har-
heder' ivy
hejm' home
hejt' heat (vb.)
hel' clear, glaring
help' help
hepat' liver
herb' grass
hered' inherit
hero' hero
hieraŭ yesterday
hipokrit' feign
hirud' leech (bird)
hirund' swallow
histrik' porcupine
ho! oh!
hodiaŭ to-day
hok' hook
hom' man
honest' honest
honor' honour
hont' shame
hor' hour
horde' barley
horloĝ' clock, w'tch
hosti' sacred host
huf' hoof
humil' humble
humor' humour,
hund' dog [temper

Ĥ

ĥaos' chaos
ĥemi' chemical
ĥimer' chimera
ĥoler' cholera
ĥor' chorus, chair

I

i t. of infinitive
ia some (any) kind
ial for some (any) cause, reason
iam at some (any) time, ever, once
id' d. descend of
ide' idea
ie some- anywhere
iel some- anyhow
ies some- anyone's
ig' d. causing to be
iĝ' d. becoming
il' d. instrument
ili they, them
ilumin' illuminate
imag' imagine
imit' imitate
imperi' empire
implik' entangle
impres' impression felt, influence
in' d. feminines
incit' provoke, incite, tease
ind' d. worthy of
indign' indignant
indulg' to be indul-
infan' child [gent
infekt' infect
infer' hell
influ' influence
ing' d. holder
iniciat' iniciate
ink' ink
inklin' inclined to
insekt' insect
insid' ensnare
instig' instigate
instru' teach
insul' island
insult' insult, abuse
int' past part. act.
intenc' intend
inter between, among
interes' interest
intern' inner, inside
intest' intestine
intrig' to plot
invit' invite
io some-, anything
iom a little, some,
ir' go [rather
is d. past tense
ist' d. profession
it' d. past part.
iu some-, anyone
izol' isolate

J

j t. of the plural
ja in fact
jak' jacket
jam already
januar' January
jar' year
je indefinite preposition
jen behold! lo!
jes yes
ju—des the..the
jug' yoke
jugland' walnut
juĝ' judge
juk' itch
juli' July
jun' young
jung' to couple, harness
juni' June
jup' petticoat, skirt
just' just, righteous
juvel' jewel

Ĵ

ĵaluz' jealous
ĵaŭd' Thursday
ĵet' throw
ĵongl' juggle
ĵur' swear [mom'nt
ĵus just, at the very

K

kaĉ' pap
kadr' frame
kaduk' frail
kaf' coffee
kaĝ' cage
kahel' dutch tile
kaj and [ered book
kajer' paper cov-
kajut' cabin, hut
kal' corn (on foot)
kaldron' boiler
kaleŝ' carriage
kalik' chalice, cup
kalk' lime
kalkan' heel
kalkul' reckon
kalson' pants
kalumni' slander
kambi' bill of exchange
kamel' camel
kamen' fire-place
kamer camera
kamp' field
kan' cane
kanab' hemp
kanajl' scoundrel
kanap' sofa, lounge
kanari' canary
kandel' candle
kankr' cray fish, cancer
kant' sing
kap' head
kapabl' capable
kapel' chapel
kapr' goat
kaprio' whim
kapt' catch
kar' dear
karaf' carafe, de-
karb' coal [canter
kard' thistle
kares' caress
karot' carrot
karp' carp (fish)
kart' card, map
karton' cardboard
kas' cash box
kaserol' stewpan
kask' helmet
kastel' castle
kastor' beaver
kaŝ' hide (vb.)
kaŝtan' chestnut
kat' cat
katar' catarrh
katen' fetter
kaŭz' cause
kav' cave, hollow
kavern' cavern
kaz' case (gram.)
ke that (conj.)
kel' cellar
kelk' some, several
kelner' waiter
kern' kernel
kest' chest, box
kia what kind of
kial why, where-
kiam when [fore
kie where
kiel how, as
kies whose
kio what (thing)
kiom how much
kis' kiss
kiu who, which
klaft' fathom (ms.)
klar' clear, plain
klas' class, sort
klav' key (piano)
kler' educated
klin' bend, incline
klopod' take trou-
kluz' sluice [ble
knab' boy
kned' to knead
kobold' goblin, imp
kojn' wedge
kok' cock
koks' hip
kol' neck
kolbas' sausage
koleg' colleague
kolekt' collect
koler' angry
kolomb' dove
kolon' column
kolor' colour
kol'um' collar
kom' comma
komb' comb [tr.
komenc' commence
komerc' trade
komfort' comfort
komisi' commission
komitat' commit-
komiz' clerk [tee
komod' chest of drawers
kompar' compare
kompat' to pity
komplez' obliging-ness
kompost' set (type)
kompren' understand
komun' common
kon' know (be acquainted with)
kondamn' condemn
kondiĉ' stipulation
konduk' to conduct
kondut' to behave
konfid' to trust
konfuz' to confuse
konk' shell [infer
konklud' conclude,
konkur' compete
konkurs' enter into competition [ous
konsci' be consci-
konserv' preserve
konsil' to advise
konsol' console
konstat' to state, establish (a fact)
konstern amaze
konstru' to build
kontant' cashdown
kontor' office (com.)
kontraŭ against
konven' to suit, befitting
konvink' convince
kor' heart
korb' basket
kord' cord (music)
korekt' to correct
kork' cork
korn' horn
korp' body
kort' court, yard
korv' raven
kost' cost, price
kot' dirt
koton' cotton
koturn' quail (bird
kov' to brood
kovert' envelope
kovr' cover
kraĉ' spit (saliva)
krad' grate
krajon' pencil
kramp' clamp
kran' tap, spigot
kranio' skull
kravat' cravat
kre' create
kred' believe
krem' cream [wild
kren' horse-radish
kresk' grow, in-
kret' chalk [crease
krev' burst (intr.)
kri' cry, shout
kribr' sieve
krim' crime
kripl' crippled [to
kroĉ' hook to, cling
krom besides, in addition to
kron' crown
kroz' to cruise
kruĉ' jug, pitcher
kruc' cross
krud' raw
kruel' cruel
krur' leg
krut' steep
kubut' elbow
kudr' sew
kuf' woman's cap
kugl' bullet
kuir' cook
kuk' cookey, cake
kukol' cuckoo
kukum' cucumber
kukurb' pumpkin
kul' gnat
kuler' spoon
kulp' fault, blame
kun with, *kun'e* together
kunikl' rabbit
kupr' copper
kur' run
kurac' cure, treat
kuraĝ' courage
kurb' curve
kurten' curtain
kusen' cushion
kuŝ' lie (down)
kutim' custom
kuv' tub, vat
kuz' cousin
kvankam altho'gh
kvant' quantity
kvar four [town)
kvartal' quarter (of
kvazaŭ as if
kverk' oak
kviet' calm
kvin five
kvitanc' receipt

L

L', la the
labor' labour
lac' weary, tired
lacert' lizard
laĉ' lace (boot)
lad' tin plate
laf' lava
lag' lake
lak' varnish
lake' lackey
laks' lax, diarrhœa
lakt' milk
lam' lame
lamp' lamp
lan' wool
land' land, country
lang' tongue
lantern' lantern
lanug' down, fluff
lard' bacon
larĝ' broad, wide
laring' larynx
larm' tear (of eye)
las' leave, let
last' last, latest
laŭ according to
laŭb' green arbour
laŭd' praise
laŭt' loud, aloud
lav' wash
lecion' lesson
led' leather
leg' read
legom' vegetable
leĝ' law
lek' lick
lent' lentil
lentug' freckle
leon' lion
lepor' hare
lern' learn
lert' skilful, clever
leter' letter, epistle
lev' lift, raise
li he, him
liber' free
libr' book
lien' spleen
lig' bind, tie
lign' wood (the sub-
lim' limit [stance
limak' snail
lin' flax
lingv' language
lini' line
lip' lip
lit' bed [alphabet)
liter' letter (of the
liver' supply, deliver
log' entice
loĝ' to lodge, live
lok' place, locality
long' long
lorn' telescope
lot' draw lots
lu' rent
lud' play
lul' lul asleep [ne
lum' light -i to shi-
lumb' loins
lun' moon
lund' Monday
lup' wolf
lupol' hops
lustr' chandelier
lut' solder
lutr' otter

M

maco' unleavened
maĉ' chew [bread
magazen' ware-
magi' magic [house
Maj' May
majest' majesty
majstr' master, (profession)
makler' broker
makul' stain, spot
makzel' jaw
mal' d. opposites
malgraŭ in spite of
mam' breast (fem.)
man' hand
manĝ' eat
manier' manner
manik' sleeve
mank' lack, want
mar' sea
marĉ' swamp [gain
marĉand' to bar-
mard' Tuesday
mark' mark, stamp
marmor' marble
Mart' March
marŝ' march
martel' hammer
mason' do mason's
mast' mast [work
mastr' master (of
maŝ' mesh [house)
maŝin' machine
maten' morning
matrac' mattress
matur' ripe
mebl' piece of fur-
meĉ' wick [niture
mejl' mile
mel' badger
meleagr' turkey
melk' milk (vb.)
mem self, selves
membr' member
memor' memory
mend' order (goods)
mensog' tell a lie
menton' chin
merit' merit [day
merkred' Wednes-
met' put, place
meti' handicraft
mev' sea-gull
mez' middle
mezur' measure
mi I, me
miel' honey
mien' mien
migdal' almond
migr' migrate
miks' mix
mil thousand
milit' war
minac' to threaten
miop' short-sight
miozot' forget-me-
mir' wonder [not
mister' mystery
mizer' misery
moder' moderate
modest' modest
mok' to mock
mol' soft
mon' money
monaĥ' monk
monarĥ' monarch
monat' month
mond' world
mont' mountain
montr' show
mor' habit, usage
morbil' measels
mord' bite
morgaŭ to-mor-
mort' die [row
morter' mortar
moŝt' general title *Vi'a reĝ'a moŝt'o*, your majesty, *vi'a moŝt'o* your honour
mov' move (tr.)
muel' mill
muĝ' to roar, (wind
muk' mucus [&c.
mult' much, many
mur' wall
mus' mouse
musk' moss
muskol' muscle
mustard' mustard
muŝ' fly (a)
mut' dumb

N

n e. of direct obj.
naci' nation
naĝ' swim
najbar' neighbour
najl' nail [gale
najtingal' nightin-
nap' turnip
nask' give birth, *naskiĝ'* be born, *naskig'* beget
natur' nature
naŭ nine
naŭz' to sicken
naz' nose
ne no, not
nebul' fog
neces' necessary
negoc' business
neĝ' snow [nor
nek—nek neither—
nenia no kind of
neniam never
nenie nowhere
neniel nohow
nenies no one's
nenio nothing
neniom not a bit
neniu nobody
nep' grandson
nepr' unfailingly
nest' nest
net' clean copy
ni we, us
nigr' black
nivel' level [dim.
nj' d. fem. affect.
nobel' nobleman
nobl' noble
nokt' night
nom' name
nombr' number
nord' north
nov' new [ber
Novembr' Novem-
nu! well!
nuanc' shade, hue
nub' cloud
nud' naked
nuk' nape of neck
nuks' nut
nul' zero [(No.)
numer' number
nun now
nur only (adv.)

The Esperanto movement is an avalanche. Who can stop it?

Don't "wait till the rest learn Esperanto" unless you live in a tree

O

o e. of nouns
obe' obey [ject
objekt' thing, ob-
obl'..-fold, *du'obl'* twofold
obstin' obstinate
odor' odour, smell
ofend' offend
ofer' to offer (as sacrifice, gift, &c.)
ofic' office (employ-
oft' often [ment)
ok eight [sion, case
okaz' occur -*o* occa-
okcident' west
Oktobr' Oktober
okul' eye
okup' occupy

ol than
ole' oil
omar' lobster
ombr' shadow
ombrel' umbrella
on' d. fractions:
ond' wave
oni one, people, they:
onkl' uncle
ont' e. fut. part. act.
op' d. collective numerals
opini' to opine
oportun' handy
or' gold [larity
ord' order, regu-
orden' order, (decoration)
ordon' order, com-
orel' ear [mand
orf' orphan
orgen' organ (mus.)
orient' east
ornam' ornament
os e. of fut. tense
osced' yawn
ost' bone
ostr' oyster
ot' e. fut. part. pass.
ov' egg

P

pac' peace
pacienc' patience
paf' shoot, fire
pag' pay
paĝ' page (book)
pajl' straw
pak' pack, put up
pal' pale
palac' palace
palis' stake
palp' touch, feel
palpebr' eyelid
pan' bread
pantalon' trousers
pantofl' slipper
pap' pope
papag' parrot
papav' poppy
paper' paper
papili' butterfly
par' pair, brace
pardon' forgive
parenc' relation
parker' by heart
parol' speak
part' part
parti' party, par-
pas' pass [tial
paser' sparrow
pasi' passion
pask' Easter
past' paste
pasteĉ' pie [or
pastr' priest, past-
paŝ' to step [cattle
paŝt' pasture, feed
pat' frying-pan
patr' father
paŭz' to pause
pav' peacock
pavim' pavement
pec' piece
peĉ' pitch
peg' wood-pecker
pejzaĝ' landscape
pek' sin
pekl' to pickle
pel' drive, chase
pelt' fur [away
pelv' basin
pen' endeavour
pend' hang (intr.)
penik' paintbrush
pens' think
pent' to repent
pentr' paint
pep' to chirp
per by means of
perĉ' perch (fish)
perd' lose
perdrik' partridge
pere' perish
perfekt' to perfect
perfid' betray
pergamen' parch-
perl' pearl [ment
permes' permit
peron' platform
persik' peach
pes' weigh (tr.)
pest' plague
pet' request, beg
petol' be roguish, play the wanton
petrol' paraffin oil
petrosel' parsley
pez' weigh (intr.)
pi' pious
pied' foot, leg
pig' magpie
pik' prick, sting
pilk' ball (f. playing)
pin' pine-tree
pinĉ' pinch
pingl' pin
pint' pointed
pip' pipe (tobacco)
pipr' pepper
pir' pear
pirit' gravel
pist' to pound,
piz' pea [crush
plac' public square
plaĉ' please
plad' plate
plafon' ceiling
pland' sole (of the
plank' floor [foot)
plat' flat, plain
plaŭd' splash, clap
plej most
plekt' weave, plait
plen' full
plend' complain
plet' tray
plezur' pleasure
pli more
plor' mourn, weep
plu further, longer
plug' plough
plum' pen
plumb' lead (metal)
pluv' rain
po apiece, at rate of
pokal' cup, goblet
polic' police
poligon' buckwheat
polur' polish
polus' pole
polv' dust
pom' apple
ponard' dagger
pont' bridge
popl' poplar-tree
popol' people
por for, for benefit
pord' door [of
pork' hog, pig
port' wear, carry
posed' possess
post after, behind
posten' station (mil)
postul' require, de-
poŝ' pocket [mand
poŝt' post, mail
potenc' mighty
pov' be able, can
pra'*avo* great grandfather
prav' right (adj.)
precip' chiefly
preciz' precise
predik' preach
prefer' prefer
preĝ' pray
prem' press
premi' prize
pren' take
pres' print (vb.)
preskaŭ almost
pret' ready [(prep.)
preter beyond
prez' price
prezent' to present
pri concerning, ab-
princ' prince [out
princip' principle
printemp' spring
privat' private [time
pro owing to, for the sake of
procent' interest
proces' lawsuit
produkt' produce
profund' deep
prokrast' to delay
proksim' near
promen' to walk
promes' promise
propon' propose
propr' (one's) own
prosper' succeed,
prov' try [thrive
proviz' provide
prujn' hoar (frost)
prun' plum
prunt' to lend
pruv' to prove
pugn' fist
pul' flea
pulm' lung
pulv' gunpowder
pulvor' powder
pump' to pump
pun' punish
punkt' point
punt' lace
pup' doll
pur' pure
pus' pus, matter
puŝ' push
put' well (subst.)
putr' to rot

R

rab' rob [count
rabat' rebate, dis-
raben' rabbi
rabot' to plane
rad' wheel
radi' beam, ray
radik' root
rafen' horseradish
rafin' refine
rajd' to ride (on horseback) [rity
rajt' right, autho
rakont' relate
ramp' crawl
ran' frog
ranc' rancid
rand' edge, margin
rang' rank, grade
rap' long radish
rapid' quick, rapid
raport' report
rast' to rake
rat' rat
raŭk' hoarse
raŭp' caterpillar
rav' ravish, delight
raz' shave
re' d. again, back
redakci' editorial office
reg' rule, govern
regal' regale
regn' State, realm
regul' rule
reĝ' king, reign
rekompenc' reward
rekt' straight
rel' rail
rem' to row [chair
rembur' to stuff,
rempar' bulwark
ren' kidney
renkont' meet
renvers' upset
respond' reply
rest' remain [rant
restoraci' restau-
ret' net
rev' dream (awake)
rezultat' result
rib' currant
ribel' to rebel
ricev' obtain, get,
riĉ' rich [receive
rid' laugh
rifuĝ' take refuge
rifuz' to refuse
rigard' look at
rigl' bolt
rikolt' reap
rilat' relate to, con-
rim' rhyme [cern
rimark' to notice
rimed' means
rimen' strap
ring' ring (subst.)
rip' rib
ripet' repeat
ripoz' repose, rest
riproĉ' reproach
river' river
riz' rice
rod' roadstead
romp' break
rond' round, circle
ronk' to snore
ros' dew
rost' roast [anim.)
rostr' trunk (of
rot' company (mil.)
roz' rose
rub, rubbish
ruband' ribbon
ruben' ruby
ruĝ' red
rukt' eructate
rul' roll (tr.)
rust' rust (tr.)
ruz' trick, ruse

S

sabat' Saturday
sabl' sand
sag' arrow
saĝ' wise
sak' sack
sal' salt
salat' salad
salajr' salary
salik' willow
salm' salmon
salt' leap, jump
salut' salute, greet
sam' same
san' health
sang' blood
sankt' holy
sap' soap
sark' to weed
sat' satiated
saŭc' sauce
sav' save [tally;
sci' know (men-
scienc' science
sciur' squirrel
se if
seb' grease, fat
sed but
seg' saw
seĝ' seat, chair
sek' dry
sekal' rye
sekc' dissect
seks' sex
sekv' follow
sel' saddle
sem' sow
semajn' week
sen without
senc' sense
send' send
sent' feel, percieve
sep seven [ber
Septembr' Septem-
serĉ' search
seri' series
serioz' serious
serur' lock, (subst.)
serv' serve
ses six
sezon' season
si him-, her-, it-, one-self, themselves (reflex.)
sibl' to hiss
sid' sit
sieĝ' besiege
sigel' seal (vb.)
sign' sign, token
signif' signify
silab' syllable, *sil-ab'i* to spell
silent' to be silent
silik' flint
silk' silk
simi' monkey
simil' like, similar
simpl' simple
singult' hiccup
sinjor' Sir, Mr.
sitel' bucket
situaci' situation
skal' scale [blade
skapol' shoulder-
skarab' beetle
skatol' small box
skerm' to fence
skiz' to sketch
sklav' slave
skrib' write
sku' shake
skulpt' sculpture
skvam' scale (fish)
smerald' emerald
sobr' sober
societ' society
soif' thirst
sojl' threshold
sol' only, alone
soldat' soldier
solen' solemn
solv' loosen, solve
somer' summer
son' sound (subst).
sonĝ' dream
sonor' give out a sound (as a bell)
sopir' long for
sorb' absorb
sorĉ' witchcraft
sovaĝ' wild, sav-
sort' fate, lot [age
spac' space
spec' kind, species
spegul' mirror
spert' experience
spez' *el'spez'* disburse, *en'spez'* receive (money)
spic' spice
spik' ear (of corn)
spin' spine
spinac' spinach
spir' breathe
spirit' spirit, mind
spit' in defiance (of)
spong' sponge
sprit' wit
spron' spur
sput' expectorate
stabl' staff (mil.)
staci' station
stal' stable, stall
stamp' stamp,
stan' tin [mark
standard' flag
stang' pole
star' stand
stat' state, condi-
steb' stitch [tion
stel' star
sterk' manure
stern' stretch out, -*ita* prostrate [tle
stertor' (death) rat-
stomak' stomach
strab' squint
strang' strange
strat' street
streĉ' stretch
strek' streak, line
stri' stripe, wide
strig' owl [streak
strut' ostrich
stup' tow
sturn' starling
sub under, beneath
subit' sudden
suĉ' suck
sud' south
sufer' suffer
sufiĉ' sufficient
sufok' suffocate
suk' sap, juice [(tr.)
sukcen' amber
sukces' have suc-
sukor' sugar [cess
sulfur' sulphur
sulk' wrinkle
sun' sun
sup' soup
super over, above
supoz' suppose
supr' upper (adj.)
sur upon, on
surd' deaf
surtut' overcoat
svat' arrange matrimony
sven' to swoon
sving' swing (tr.)

Ŝ

ŝaf' sheep
ŝajn' seem
ŝak' chess
ŝancel' shake (tr.)
ŝanĝ' change (tr.)
ŝarg' load (a gun)
ŝarĝ' load, burden
ŝat' to prize, like
ŝaŭm' foam, spray
ŝel' shell, peel, rind
ŝelk' brace (trous.)
ŝerc' joke
ŝi she, her
ŝild' shield
ŝim' get mouldy
ŝind' shingle
ŝink' ham
ŝip' ship
ŝir' tear, rend
ŝirm' shelter
ŝlim' mud
ŝlos' lock, fasten
ŝmac' hearty kiss
ŝmir' smear, anoint
ŝnur' string
ŝov' push forward
ŝovel' shovel
ŝpar' be sparing
ŝpin' spin
ŝpruc' sprinkle
ŝrank cupboard
ŝraŭb' screw
ŝtal' steel
ŝtat' State
ŝtip' log of wood
ŝtel' steal
ŝtof' stuff, tissue
ŝton' stone
ŝtop' stop up
ŝtrump' stocking
ŝtup' step
ŝu' shoe
ŝuld' owe
ŝultr' shoulder
ŝut' shoot out (corn
ŝvel' swell [&c.
ŝvit' perspire

T

tabak' tobacco
tabel' list
tabl' table
tabul' plank, board
tag' day
tajlor' tailor
taks' estimate
tali' waist
talp' mole (animal)
tambur' drum
tamen however
tapet' tapestry
tapiŝ' carpet
tas' cup (tea)
taŭg' be fit for
tavol' layer
te' tea
ted' tedious
teg' cover (furniture, &c.)
tegment' roof
teks' weave
teler' plate
temp' time [(anat
templ' temple
ten' hold, grasp
tend' tent
tent' tempt, try
ter' earth
tern' sneeze
teror' terror
testud' tortoise
tetr' grouse
tia such a
tial therefore
tiam then
tie there
tiel thus, so
tikl' tickle
tili' lime-tree
tim' fear
tine' moth [es
tint' clink of glass-
tio that (thing)
tiom so much
tir' draw, pull
titol' title
tiu that
tol' linen
toler' tolerate
tomb' tomb, grave
tond' clip, shear
tondr' thunder
tord' wind, twist
torf' peat
torn' turn (lathe)
tornistr' knapsack
tort' tart
tra through
trab' beam (of wood
traduk' translate
traf' hit, reach
trajt' feature
trakt' transact
tranĉ' cut
trankvil' quiet
trans across
tre very
trem' tremble
tremp' to dip
tren' drag, trail
trezor' treasure
tri three
trink' drink
tritik' wheat
tro too (much)
tromp' deceive
trotuar' side-walk
trov' find
tru' hole
trud' force upon
trunk' trunk, stem
tub' tube
tuber' bulb
tuf' tuft
tuj immediately
tuk' cloth, kerchief
tur' tower
turd' thrush
turment' torment
turn' turn (v.a.)
tus' cough
tuŝ' touch
tut' whole, quite

U

u e. imperative
uj' d. containing
ul' d. remarkable for
um' indef. suffix.
umbilik' navel
ung' nail (finger)
unu one
urb' town
urs' bear (animal)
urtik' nettle
us' e. of conditional
uter' womb
util' useful
uz' use

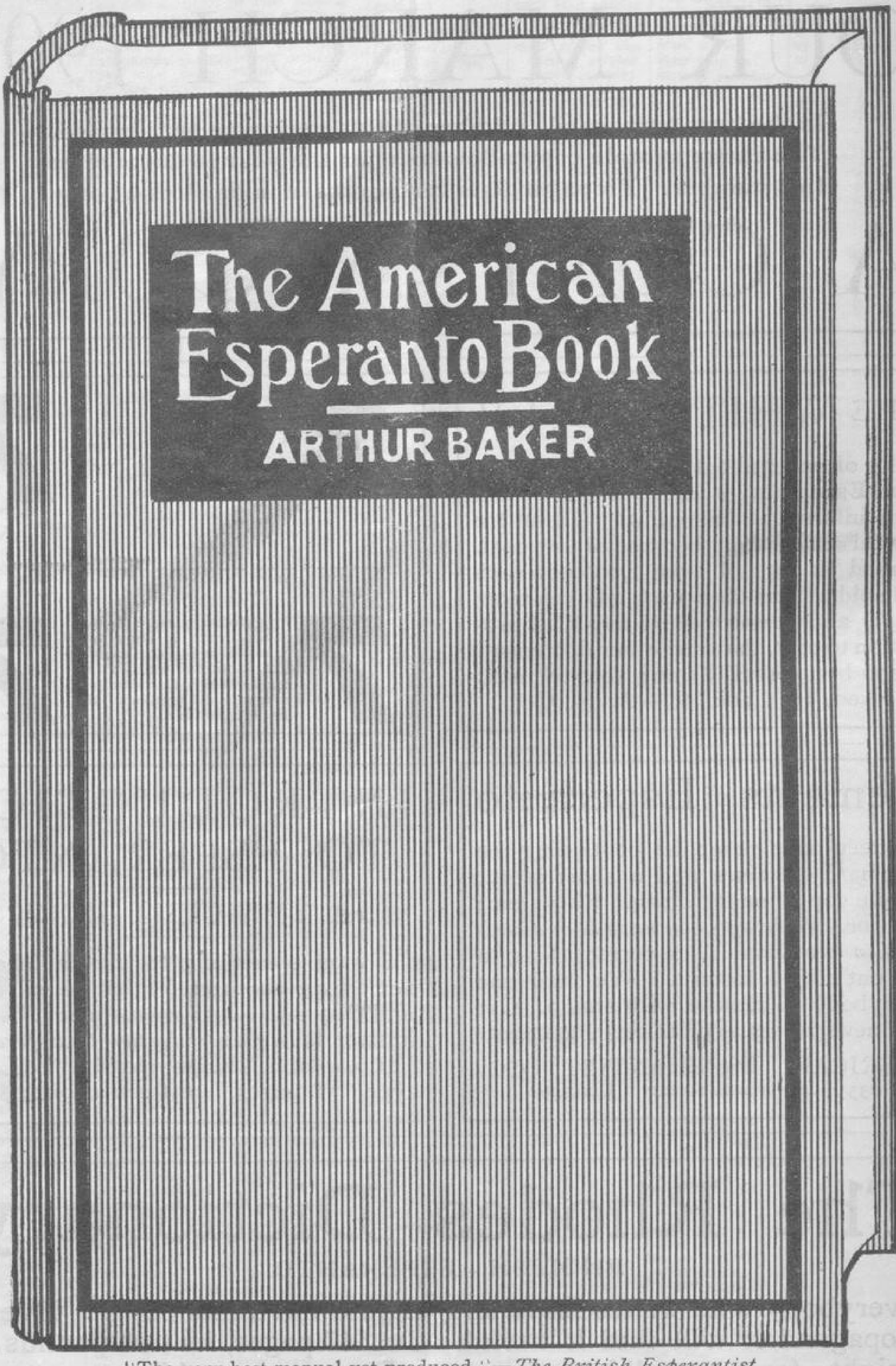
V

vag' roam
vaks' wax
val' valley
valor' be worth
van' vain, needless
vang' cheek
vant' vain, futile
vapor' steam
varb' to recruit
variol' smallpox
varm' warm
vart' nurse (child)
vast' wide, vast
vaz' vase
vejn' vein
vek' wake, arouse
vel' sail (subst.)
velk' fade
velur' velvet
ven' come
vend' sell
vendred' Friday
venen' poison
venĝ' vengeance
venk' conquer
vent' wind
ventol' to air
ventr' belly
ver' true
verd' green [birch
verg' rod -*i* whip,
verk' work (liter-
verm' worm [ary)
vers' verse
verŝ' pour
veruk' waxt
vesp' wasp
vesper' evening
vespert' bat
vest' to clothe
veŝt' waistcoat
vet' bet, wager
veter' weather [cle
vetur' go (by vehi-
vezik' blister, blad-
vi you [der
viand' meat, flesh
vic' row, rank, turn
vid' see
vidv' widower
vigl' alert
vilaĝ' village
vin' wine
vinagr' vinegar
vintr' winter
viol' violet
violon' violin
vip' whip
vir' man, male
virg' virginal
virt' virtue
viŝ' wipe
vitr' glass (sub-
viv' live [stance)
vizaĝ' face
vizit' visit, call on
voĉ' voice
voj', way, road
vojaĝ' voyage
vok' call
vol' wish, will
volont' willingly
volv' wrap round,
vom' vomit [roll up
vort' word
vost' tail
vual' veil
vulp' fox
vultur' vulture
vund' wound

Z

zon' girdle
zorg' care for
zum' to buzz

Esperanto is too good not to have imitations. Selah



"The very best manual yet produced."—*The British Esperantist*